

World Food Programme

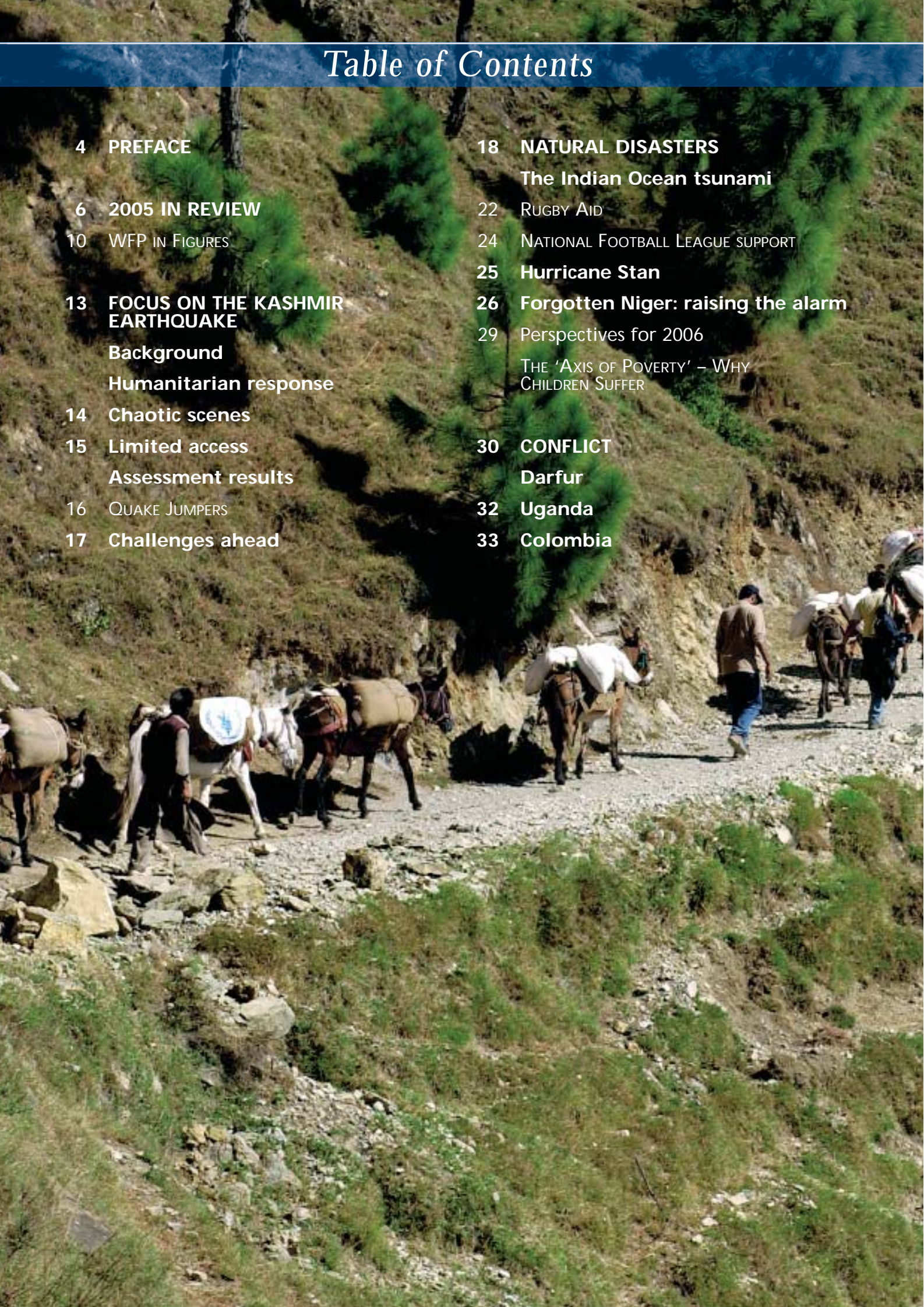
Annual Report 2005

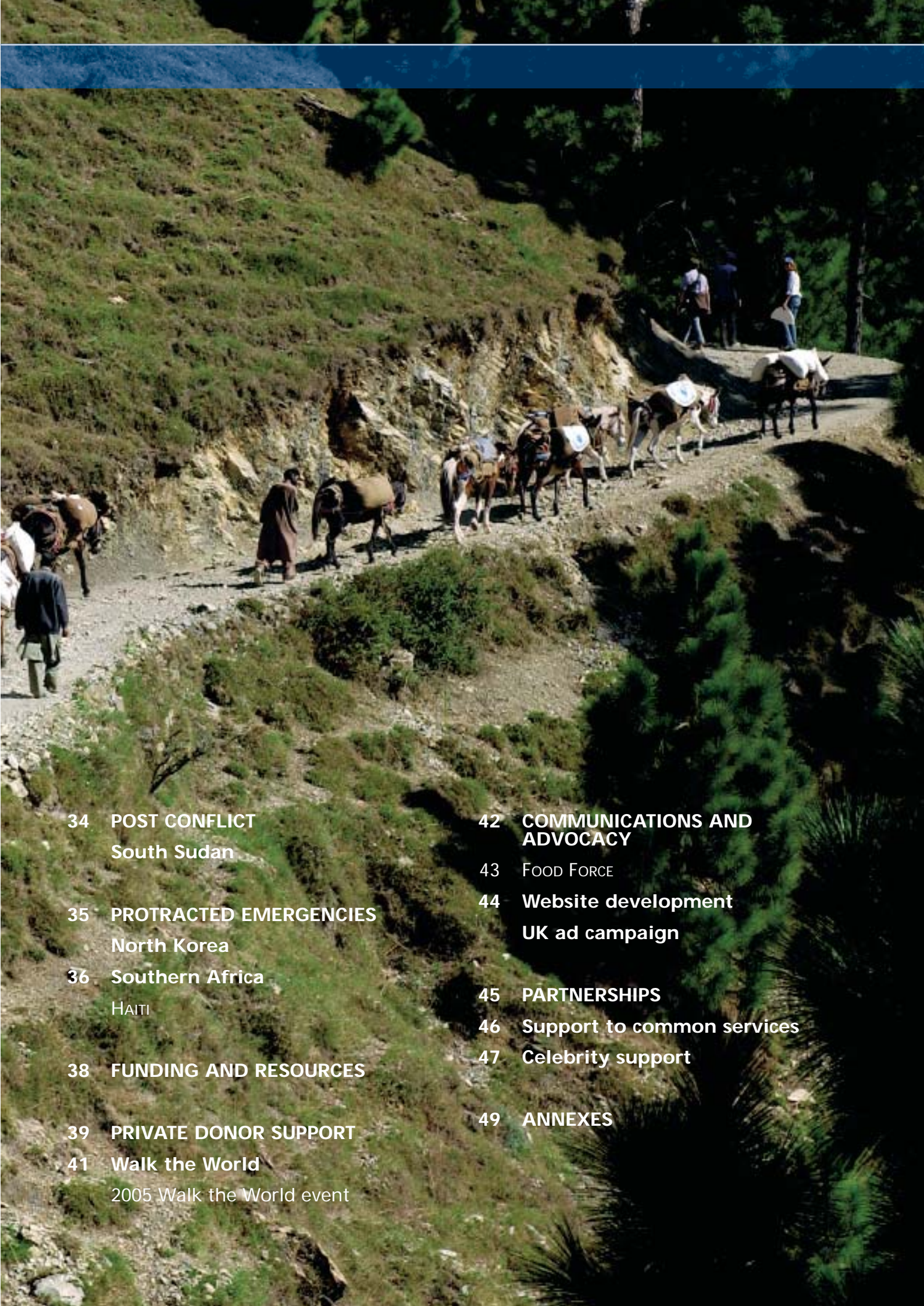


World Food
Programme

Table of Contents

4	PREFACE	18	NATURAL DISASTERS
6	2005 IN REVIEW		The Indian Ocean tsunami
10	WFP IN FIGURES	22	RUGBY AID
		24	NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE SUPPORT
13	FOCUS ON THE KASHMIR EARTHQUAKE	25	Hurricane Stan
	Background	26	Forgotten Niger: raising the alarm
	Humanitarian response	29	Perspectives for 2006
14	Chaotic scenes		THE 'AXIS OF POVERTY' – WHY CHILDREN SUFFER
15	Limited access	30	CONFLICT
	Assessment results		Darfur
16	QUAKE JUMPERS	32	Uganda
17	Challenges ahead	33	Colombia





34 POST CONFLICT
South Sudan

35 PROTRACTED EMERGENCIES
North Korea

36 Southern Africa
HAITI

38 FUNDING AND RESOURCES

39 PRIVATE DONOR SUPPORT

41 Walk the World
2005 Walk the World event

**42 COMMUNICATIONS AND
ADVOCACY**

43 FOOD FORCE

44 Website development
UK ad campaign

45 PARTNERSHIPS

46 Support to common services

47 Celebrity support

49 ANNEXES

Preface by the Executive Director

The number and magnitude of natural disasters in 2005 were a stark reminder that people everywhere are vulnerable to sudden and life-threatening crises. We faced devastation in almost every corner of the globe: the massive Indian Ocean tsunami, the drought and locust infestation in Africa, the earthquake in Kashmir, the hurricanes that battered Central America and the United States, and floods across Europe and Asia. Hundreds of thousands of people lost their lives, millions their livelihoods, and many are still traumatized in the aftermath of destruction.

Events of 2005 strained the international community in terms of capacity and resources. WFP was called upon to respond to multiple major crises concurrently – sometimes with insufficient resources – while simultaneously maintaining full engagement in crisis areas such as Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Iraq. Yet, we effectively responded to some of the most trying humanitarian challenges ever, helping people survive and rebuild their lives. During the same period, development programmes were just below the 2004 level, helping to alleviate hunger and mitigate risk from external shocks.

Sudan was the largest single country operation in 2005. In Darfur alone, WFP reached about 3.4 million people, despite enormous security constraints, with an operation totalling US\$398.7 million. In Niger we reached over 400,000 children, many acutely malnourished, and fed about 2.4 million people with our emergency operation. We reached more than one million earthquake victims in South Asia, despite huge logistical challenges, and simultaneously responded to the hurricanes in Guatemala and El Salvador. By the close of 2005, WFP had distributed 4.2 million metric tons of food, reaching 96.7 million people in 82 countries.

The year 2005 also confirmed that our strategy is well placed – our highest priority is responding to emergencies and saving lives. We witnessed first-hand the importance of improving nutritional status, bolstering the food security of high-risk populations and strengthening coping mechanisms before disasters strike.

Generous contributions allowed WFP to respond effectively. Once again, the crises of 2005 showed that flexibility is fundamental to efficient response. The most flexible aid comes without conditions, allowing WFP to target its efforts where they are needed most.



We are grateful for all the contributions to WFP – cash, in kind, staff, services – and we will continue to expand our donor base and increase partnerships with the private sector. One act of generosity that stood out in 2005 was the decision by the International Rugby Board to organise a match between teams representing the northern and southern hemispheres and donate all proceeds to our tsunami relief operation. The match raised a total of US\$3.3 million.

There is still so much to do to eliminate hunger. Approximately 25,000 people die from hunger and poverty every day, and 300 million malnourished hungry children need our help. The number of chronically hungry people is on the rise – from 790 million in 1995 to over 850 million today – yet the volume of food aid from global donors has been halved over the past five years. For the first time in decades, we risk losing ground. We must keep our focus on the millions of children in the world who are hungry and who receive no help, and on the inequity of hunger.

In September 2005, world leaders gathered to deliver a unanimous endorsement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which challenge us all to reduce hunger and poverty. Leaders also signalled that the time is right to create strong, broad-based partnerships to mobilize political will and public engagement to achieve the MDGs and end child hunger.

WFP remains committed to the achievement of the MDGs and we focused our communications activities on this effort. In 2005 we increased our media coverage by 50 percent and also embarked on some innovative educational projects. The WFP/UNICEF film *All the Invisible Children*, presented at the Venice Film Festival, raised the profile of combating child hunger, and

Food Force, one of the most popular educational video games in the world, is teaching a younger generation about eliminating hunger.

We put our energies toward bringing together governments, aid organizations, the private sector and individuals to form partnerships to allow us to respond more effectively to crises and to give children a chance to grow up healthy and productive. The partnerships we forged helped us to use our resources more efficiently in the fight against hunger. WFP reaffirmed its commitment to fighting HIV/AIDS and reducing the burden of the pandemic on both women and children. We also strengthened synergies within the United Nations family in several ways, including coordination between WFP and other United Nations agencies in southern Africa, where agencies are experimenting with innovative joint programming approaches and cost sharing. WFP joined the United Nations response strategy to mitigate the potential impact of the avian flu on our beneficiaries and staff.

The year poignantly reminded us that WFP works in many of the most difficult and dangerous situations in the world. Over 90 percent of our development resources went to least-developed countries and low-income food-deficit countries. In these countries, WFP operated in the most food-insecure areas, assisting the world's most vulnerable people. The events of 2005 have helped us to focus and become more systematic in our work.

James T. Morris
Executive Director
World Food Programme

2005 was the most challenging year the humanitarian aid world faced since World War II. The relentless onslaught of the Indian Ocean tsunami, drought and locusts in Niger, continuing conflict in Darfur, Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Stan, and the devastating earthquake in Kashmir took hundreds of thousands of lives, and destroyed many more homes and livelihoods.

In the year following the Indian Ocean tsunami, WFP brought assistance to 2.2 million of the survivors in one of its most complex aid operations ever, stretching from Indonesia, the Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand to the shores of Somalia. WFP and its partners in the public, private and corporate sectors worked around the clock to prevent a second wave of deaths from disease and starvation.

Using a massive fleet of aircraft, ships, landing craft, trucks and trains, we coordinated the air and ground logistics for the whole UN family of agencies in Aceh, Indonesia, one of the worst affected areas, helping 40,000 humanitarian workers, donors and journalists reach the disaster area on the UN Humanitarian Air Service and moving thousands of tons of food, medical supplies and shelter by air.

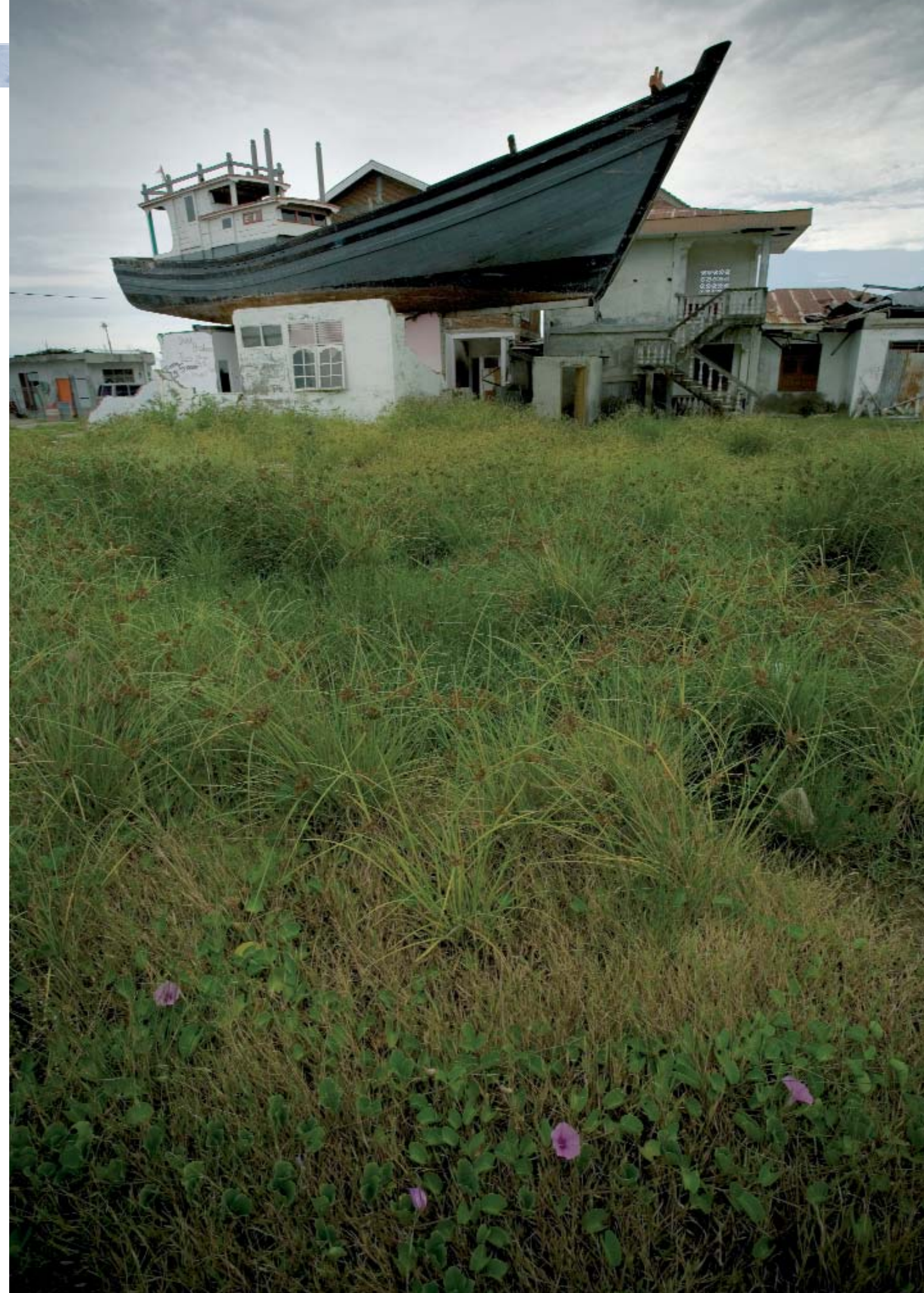
By the end of the year, much of our activities had evolved into helping communities recover from the tragedy, providing women and children with better nutrition and access to health and education services. None of this work would have been possible without the unprecedented response of donors from around the globe, who reacted with lightening speed to the appeal for funds.

By April 2005 it became apparent that a disaster of a quite different kind was brewing in the

West African nation of Niger. A plague of locusts and poor rains had devastated crops in the country. Increasing numbers of families were being forced to sell their cattle to buy food at escalating prices. Clinics across the southern part of the country reported that the number of malnourished children being admitted was soaring.

This emergency was especially complex. The market failed and grain traders defaulted on contracts to purchase millet – the staple diet of poor families – for use as food aid. Unlike the tsunami, it lacked media and donor attention and appeals for funds went largely unheeded until BBC satellite television, prompted by footage from WFP, sent a film crew into the therapeutic feeding centres of Niger in July. By then, it was too late for many young children who succumbed to disease and malnutrition, but once the international community realised the gravity of the situation, aid agencies finally got the injection of funds they needed. WFP provided 3 million people with emergency food rations, and other organizations, including the Government of Niger, assisted 1.2 million more.

In August and September, hurricanes Katrina and Rita showed that nature can be just as destructive in developed countries as elsewhere. WFP offered logistics assistance to the US as part of the United Nations' offer of support. The following month, a few hundred miles south in Guatemala, Hurricane Stan affected 1.5 million people. The storm and subsequent landslides wiped out whole villages, crops and roads. With one in two children in Guatemala's highlands already malnourished, the situation was critical, and without additional funds, there was a high risk that the health of children in the affected areas would deteriorate. By the end of the year, WFP was distributing food to more than 300,000 people.



The earth ruptured on 8 October on the mountainous border between India and Pakistan. More than 70,000 people were killed, including entire schools full of children. WFP swung into action to deliver emergency food aid to one million people before the bitter Himalayan winter set in, leaving hundreds of thousands of people cut off from outside assistance. Having responded to an unprecedented need for humanitarian assistance through the year, donors' resources were stretched to the limit, and WFP was just hours away from having to suspend its vital helicopter service because of a shortage of funds. Yet again, donors finally came to our rescue.

In the Darfur region of Sudan, violence continued, making it even more dangerous and difficult to deliver emergency food aid. Across southern Africa, AIDS, drought and weakened governments led to growing food shortages, which took thousands more lives and threatened the future of millions more children.

Throughout the year, millions of hungry families continued to struggle for survival "off camera". Across Asia, Africa and Latin America, chronic malnutrition continued to kill 18,000 children every day. The future of countless others was limited by the poor health and learning that undernutrition brings.

It was not all bad news, however. Last year was the year in which WFP concluded its assistance to China, having provided 30 million people with food aid for the past 26 years. We are now looking to China, which has lifted some 300 million of its own people out of poverty, to help provide the expertise that will enable other countries achieve such stunning progress.

Barely had we turned the page on the new 2006 calendar, and yet another food crisis was looming

in the Horn of Africa, with colleagues at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) warning that 11 million people in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia were at risk.

One of the biggest challenges that WFP faces is in overcoming the time lag between disasters occurring and donations coming in. Donors are incredibly generous once they see for themselves how dire a situation is, and how little it takes to make a difference. With more donations and fewer restrictions on how they are used, WFP is certain it could make an even greater contribution to the goal of halving hunger by 2015.



WFP in Figures

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

BENEFICIARIES

96.7 MILLION HUNGRY PEOPLE IN 82 COUNTRIES

23.6 million in development projects (DEVs)
35.0 million in emergency operations (EMOPs)
10.5 million in conflict situations
6.0 million in economic failure
18.5 million in natural disasters
38.1 million in protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs)
79.5 million women and children
2.1 million refugees
8.3 million internally displaced persons (IDPs)
1.3 million returnees

QUANTITY OF FOOD AID

4.2 million tons of food distributed
2.5 million tons of food procured

APPROVED PROJECTS IN 2005

7 Development projects, valued at US\$31.7 million
3 Country programmes (CPs), valued at US\$116 million
28 EMOPs/Immediate Response Account (IRA), valued at US\$461.9 million
14 PRROs, valued at US\$1.2 billion
18 Special Operations (SOs), valued at US\$332 million

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

US\$2.8 billion in contributions received
US\$2.9 billion in operational expenditures
US\$3.1 billion in total expenditures

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND WFP ASSISTANCE

67.4 percent of development resources reached Least Developed Countries (LDCs)
78 percent of food purchased (tonnage basis) in 75 developing countries
75 percent of WFP's development assistance invested in 41 African countries

ACTIVE PROJECTS IN 2005

CPs	35
DEVs	27
EMOPs	51
PRROs	49
SOs	35
TOTAL	197



MDG 2 Achieve universal primary education

21.7 million schoolchildren in 74 countries received school meals/take-home rations
48 percent were girls
14 percent increase in children enrolled in schools with WFP school feeding programmes
94 percent of children at schools with school feeding programmes attended school throughout the year

MDG 3 Promote gender equality and empower women

52 percent of beneficiaries were women or girls
333 thousand women were in leadership positions on food management committees
10 million women received household food rations at distribution points in general food distributions
4.8 million household food entitlements were issued in women's names for general food distributions

MDG 4 Reduce child mortality

58.2 million children were assisted in WFP operations
8.1 million malnourished children received special nutritional support

MDG 5 Improve maternal health

2.5 million vulnerable women received additional nutritional support
89 percent of pregnant and lactating mothers surveyed received micronutrient-fortified food

MDG 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other Diseases

21 of the 25 highest HIV/AIDS prevalence countries received WFP assistance
9 million people affected by HIV/AIDS in 38 countries received WFP food assistance
51 countries received assistance for tuberculosis programs and HIV/AIDS prevention activities

MDG 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

5.8 million people received WFP food as an incentive to build assets or attend training
35.5 million people received WFP food to build resilience to climatic shocks and preserve livelihoods

MDG 8 Develop a global partnership for development

14 Stand-by partners
25 Joint Emergency Needs Assessments conducted with FAO and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
72 Corporate and private entities provided support, donating cash and in-kind gifts worth US\$119 million
2,270 Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) worked with WFP in 2005



Focus on the Kashmir Earthquake

BACKGROUND

On the morning of 8 October, a huge earthquake struck the mountainous region of Kashmir, its epicentre just west of the line of control between the Pakistan- and Indian-administered parts of the territory. With a magnitude of 7.6 on the Richter scale, the earthquake killed more than 70,000 people in Pakistan and Pakistan-controlled Kashmir within a few seconds – although the full extent and scale of the disaster was not revealed until some weeks later, due to the remoteness and inaccessibility of the terrain.

Hundreds of thousands more people lost their homes, livestock and livelihoods, with damage extending as far as the Pakistan capital, Islamabad, some 100 km to the south, and across the Afghan border, more than 150 km to the west. Closer to the epicentre, entire towns and villages were destroyed, leaving buildings flattened, bridges collapsed and roads blocked by thousands of landslides. The regional capital, Muzaffarabad, was 70 percent destroyed and some 15,000 of its inhabitants killed. Tragically, about 7,000 of these were children, crushed to death in the classrooms at the start of the school day.

In Balakot, hitherto a thriving market town and tourist centre, not a single building was left standing. The Pakistan authorities subsequently decided that the extent of the damage was such that Balakot could not be rebuilt, but would be relocated a few kilometres away.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The response of the international community was fast and generous, with Japan, the European Union and the United States at the forefront of relief and rescue efforts. Within a few hours of the quake, rescue experts, sniffer dogs, medical teams and supplies were mobilised to assist the earthquake victims.

WFP was among the first international humanitarian organisations to send in assistance. Within two days of the quake, WFP dispatched teams to the worst-affected areas, as part of three inter-agency assessment missions organised by the UN Disaster Management Team.

But there was no time to wait for assessments. Emergency supplies were clearly needed from the outset. A WFP Ilyushin-76 cargo plane carrying medical supplies and generators took off for Peshawar, in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province, from the UN Humanitarian Relief Depot in Brindisi, followed within a few hours by a chartered Boeing 747 carrying 80 tons of high energy biscuits, fortified with vitamins and micronutrients. The biscuits were particularly important in the first few days after the disaster, when survivors were unable to prepare food, having lost their cooking utensils.

Over the following weeks, WFP continued to shuttle food and other supplies into Pakistan from its bases in Brindisi and Dubai. It also chartered a giant Antonov-124 transport plane to bring two



Focus on the Kashmir Earthquake



heavy-lift helicopters to Pakistan from Malaysia, where they had been assisting WFP operations for the victims of the December 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. With so many roads cut off by landslides, helicopters were crucial to bring aid to the earthquake survivors, and as the UN lead agency for logistics, WFP had the task of organising the aid community's helicopter operation in Pakistan – the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS).

CHAOTIC SCENES

The immediate aftermath of the quake brought scenes of chaos, along with well wishers who packed the roads leading to the affected areas in a largely spontaneous effort to provide assistance. Unfortunately, many of them had little or no idea of what was needed and the traffic jams they caused hampered access to better organised and coordinated relief efforts. In the early days, the main needs were identified as shelter, blankets, medical supplies, food and clean water. Many

weeks later, the roadsides in the quake zone were still scattered with mounds of generously donated – yet unwanted – clothing.

Another problem for WFP in the early days was a lack of NGO implementing partners to distribute the supplies once they arrived in the disaster zone. In many instances, WFP had to rely on volunteers to distribute aid; in some places already overstretched staff had to hand out supplies themselves from the backs of WFP trucks.

However, within the first week, WFP had succeeded in reaching some 76,000 people in 35 villages in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and North West Frontier Province, using trucks, two helicopters and even packhorses and mules. They were also assisted by the Pakistan Army – soldiers put down their rifles and carried supplies to inaccessible villages on foot. Additionally, 16 tons of food were distributed among injured people arriving in Muzaffarabad for medical treatment.

“This is perhaps the greatest logistics challenge the relief community has ever faced. The scale of destruction combined with the difficulty of the terrain has thrown up huge obstacles. And with winter fast approaching, we are in a race against time.”

Amir Abdulla, WFP Regional Director for the Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe

Altogether, the combined efforts of the humanitarian community, including WFP and other UN aid agencies, national and international NGOs and the Pakistan Army, succeeded in reaching some 440,000 people in the first week – a remarkable achievement, given the problems of the terrain and the logistical obstacles that had to be overcome. But an estimated 560,000 people in desperate circumstances had still received no assistance whatsoever.

LIMITED ACCESS

Land access to remote mountain villages destroyed by the earthquake continued to hamper relief operations. Even with Pakistan Army engineers working around the clock to clear roads



up precipitous valleys, repeated aftershocks sent thousands of rocks and mud cascading down the mountainside, again blocking newly cleared roads.

For this reason, the helicopter operation continued to be crucial for months after the quake. In its emergency appeal, WFP asked donors to provide US\$100 million to keep the helicopter operation going for six months, alongside US\$546 million for food over the same period. Unfortunately, funding for the helicopters remained a serious problem. By the end of 2005, the UNHAS appeal was still facing a shortfall of about 50 percent.

Despite these problems, WFP succeeded in mounting the biggest helicopter airlift in its history, deploying a fleet of 14 MI-8s, two KA30s and two giant MI-26 helicopters, each capable of carrying a payload of 20 tons. They were also supported by Chinooks from the US Air Force and Britain's Royal Air Force. The Pakistan Army, which deployed some 45 helicopters for the relief effort, also helped transport WFP food and other supplies. In all, by mid-January 2006, UNHAS had airlifted 7,750 tons of food, 2,000 tons of non-food items, including tents and tools, as well as carrying nearly 16,000 passengers, most of them injured or destitute people from remote mountain villages, seeking medical assistance or accommodation in camps set up in the lower valleys.

ASSESSMENT RESULTS

A joint assessment carried out by WFP with the support of UNICEF and Oxfam in late October showed that the extent of devastation and losses caused by the earthquake was even greater than had first been thought and that 2.3 million people were likely to require food aid to get through winter.

Focus on the Kashmir Earthquake



The survey found that 2.5 million people had lost their homes, most of them in rural areas. More than half of the rural households surveyed had lost all or most of their grain

stocks and one quarter of livestock had died in the quake. Large numbers of children were found to be suffering from diarrhoea or respiratory diseases. About 20 percent of mothers with children under two years old had stopped breastfeeding, either because of illness or inadequate breast milk.

Six out of the nine districts affected by the earthquake were already among the most food-insecure parts of Pakistan, where people depend on subsistence farming, livestock and wage labour during the lean season. Now, in a matter of just a few minutes, they had lost everything they had. And with winter fast approaching, there were major concerns that the cold and snow could bring a new wave of deaths. WFP

called for priority to be given to the estimated 200,000 people living in the most inaccessible communities in the Neelum, Jhelum, Kaghan and Naran valleys, which would soon be cut off by snow. These communities needed to be supplied with winter stockpiles or persuaded to move to tented camps being set up in lower-lying areas. However, many people were reluctant to move away from their lands, fearing that they would never be able to return.

CHALLENGES AHEAD

When WFP drew up its emergency operation in October, it set itself the task of providing food aid to one million people over the

following six months. By November, it had reached its target figure – in December, WFP fed a total of 1,060,000 people. By the end of 2005, the agency had delivered more than 37,000 tons of food, reaching people by road, by air, with mules and packhorse and even on foot. Hundreds of thousands of lives had been saved.

By January 2006, the international aid effort was turning its attention to recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the aftermath of the earthquake. Over the coming months, WFP would also wind up its EMOP and launch a two-year PRRO. But in the intervening wintry weeks, saving lives would remain the main priority.

QUAKE JUMPERS

As winter began to take hold on the mountainous region around the earthquake epicentre, teams of mountain experts known as **Quake Jumpers** were assembled to reach remote, earthquake-affected communities that aid workers had yet to access. Their mission was to prepare these communities for the harsh months to come.

More than a month after the earthquake struck, tens of thousands of people in remote mountain areas had still not received any aid and time was running out.

The **Quake Jumpers**, who work as small, mobile units, are the brainchild of independent Pakistani film-maker, Nisar Malik.

Years of Himalayan trekking and documentary-making in the region afforded him an intimate knowledge of

both the terrain and its inhabitants. "I've spent a lot of time up there and I've also done a lot of aerial filming in the area," says Malik.

"I quickly realised that what was lacking in the relief effort was a real knowledge of how the mountain people live; of their habits, their seasonal migrations and their survival mechanisms."

His concept of highly skilled, well-equipped teams of mountain guides operating off the beaten track was brought to the attention of WFP, which agreed to provide air support, satellite communications equipment and high-altitude survival packs for the operation.

"You've got to be completely self-sufficient, with a minimum supply of rations for four days," Malik told his team during a training session at the Pakistani army base in Abbotabad, one of the main hubs for the earthquake relief operation.



Spread out on a tarpaulin on the ground was the equipment the men would need: tents, rucksacks, VHF radios, satellite phones, compasses and dehydrated food packs. As the team checked its kit, Malik explained the plan of action.

"Helicopters are already reaching many places, and a good deal of progress has been made clearing landslides in the main valleys," he said.

"But the spurs off these valleys are still cut off, and many communities have yet to receive help. That's why we need to get up there and create more landing zones.

"We'll be airlifted into these remote areas and will make contact with the people. We'll assess their needs, and help them to make and maintain helicopter pads. We'll also tell them how best to receive and distribute relief supplies when they arrive."

Natural Disasters

THE INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI

The first ominous signs of an unfolding calamity in the Indian Ocean began to emerge early in the morning on Sunday, 26 December, 2004. Initial reports were confusing and vague, suggesting an immense earthquake occurring deep under the ocean's floor off the northwest coast of the Indonesian island of Sumatra. The earthquake, in turn, appeared to have generated an enormous wave, a tsunami. It was not long before that wave was crashing ashore, pummeling first the coastline in Indonesia, then hitting Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, the Maldives until finally, seven hours later, it struck the distant east coast of Africa.

Even as the tsunami was rushing at the speed of a jetliner across the Indian Ocean, WFP was assembling key staff. They gathered at the agency's Asian regional headquarters in Bangkok and in WFP country offices in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar and East Timor. And as the news from stricken communities steadily darkened, WFP's staff set in motion plans that would eventually develop into one of the most complex and wide-ranging emergency relief and recovery operations the agency has ever mounted.

The immediate response was swift and massive. Ships at sea, laden with rice, were diverted to tsunami-ravaged areas. A huge airlift was launched as emergency supplies of food, trucks, generators

and other *materiel* were flown in from the WFP-managed UNHRD in Brindisi, Italy, and from WFP's Asia Emergency Response Facility just outside Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Communications and computer equipment came from WFP's support facility in Dubai. Vitamin- and mineral-enriched biscuits went from storage in India and Bangladesh to people in need in Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Transportable warehouses arrived from as far away as Oslo, Norway, while more vehicles came from Alicante, Spain, and Perth, Australia.



The logistical challenges were immense. Some two million people were in need of food in a region that stretched from Southeast Asia through South Asia to Africa. Many of these people lived in areas that were remote and difficult to reach even before the tsunami washed away whole communities along with critical infrastructure such as roads, railways, bridges and ports. In two locations – Aceh in Indonesia and northeastern Sri Lanka – the situation was further complicated by long-simmering armed conflict.

Surmounting these obstacles demanded the exercise of all of WFP's considerable logistical muscle. New supply routes were opened, utilizing helicopters, landing craft and floating warehouses. New field offices were established in the worst-hit areas. More than 280 WFP staff members were flown in from duty stations around the world, augmented by the local recruitment of 250 national staff. A new strategic Humanitarian Air Hub was put into operation at the Subang military airbase in Malaysia. In a measure of the importance Subang would assume, as much tonnage would move through the hub during a two-month period in January and February as passed through UNHRD in Brindisi in a year.



Natural Disasters

Among the more immediate problems that loomed in the early days of the crisis were severe trucking shortages in both Indonesia and Sri Lanka. They were eventually overcome with the help of WFP's private sector partners including TNT, the global mail and express delivery company, Unilever, the Dutch-headquartered multinational and the corporate investment bank Citigroup. Within a week, 30 trucks a day were making the gruelling 14-hour trek from Medan in central Sumatra to Banda Aceh on the northern tip of the island. Within a month, there were 100 trucks a day on the road, travelling from Medan, either north to Banda Aceh or west across Sumatra's mountainous spine to Meulaboh on the island's hard-hit western coast.

By 9 January, WFP had supplied 5,000 tons of food to Sri Lanka's tsunami-afflicted zones, enough to feed 750,000 people. By the same date, 30,000 people in need had been reached in remote regions of Somalia. In the Maldives, WFP organized an immediate distribution of fortified biscuits to 54,000 survivors, followed by a two-month ration distributed through the Government to 41,000 people who had lost their homes or livelihoods, and a school feeding programme for some 25,000 pupils in schools on 63 islands.

By the end of January, WFP had delivered by air, land and sea a total of 18,350 tons of food to 1.27 million tsunami victims in six countries spread across two continents: Indonesia, Thailand, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Somalia.

When another major earthquake struck the island of Nias off Sumatra's west coast on 28 March 2005, WFP was ready. Within 12 hours, an emergency team, along with the Governor of Northern Sumatra, reached the island aboard a WFP helicopter. The helicopter was forced to



land on a soccer field as the runway and control tower at the airport in the capital, Gunung Sitoli, had been knocked out of service.

The team found the capital in ruins. An estimated 80 per cent of the buildings had been damaged. More than 48,000 people had lost their homes overnight. To cope with the crisis, WFP launched a second emergency relief effort. Landing craft loaded with canned fish, fortified biscuits and vegetable oil were called in from Meulaboh. Getting the food ashore was not easy as the earthquake had raised the west coast of Nias by two to three meters, exposing the surrounding coral reef. One landing craft grounded attempting to offload and another ship carrying WFP food, along with other aid, sank after striking a reef. Eventually, however, WFP managed to provide emergency food aid to 562,000 people in all of Nias' 20 districts.

Myanmar was wound up by the middle of 2005, recovery operations in Somalia and the Maldives were extended until the end of the year. In the two worst-hit countries – Indonesia and Sri Lanka – large-scale operations targeting vulnerable groups are scheduled to run until the end of 2007.

In all of these targeted endeavours, WFP's aim was to provide the most vulnerable sectors of the population – children, pregnant women, nursing mothers, the elderly and disabled – with food security so they need devote neither time nor effort to securing daily sustenance but were free to focus on rebuilding homes and livelihoods.

In Indonesia, 582,000 people were participating in the full-ration general food distribution at the end of 2005, a significant drop from the 1.2 million reached at the height of the emergency in late April. School feeding programmes in the tsunami areas were providing mid-morning snacks to 338,000 primary school children at the end of the year, while a Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme was supplying nutrient-fortified foods to 38,000 nursing mothers and pregnant women.

During the year in Sri Lanka, WFP dispatched 82,000 tons of food, reaching more than 900,000 people when the emergency operation was at its

In late April, the overall tsunami emergency operation reached its height, with WFP delivering food aid to 2.2 million people in six countries on two continents. A total of more than 190,000 tons of food had been dispatched by that time.

The operation entered a new phase in June, shifting from emergency relief to longer-term recovery. While assistance to Thailand and



RUGBY AID

What has a bunch of grown men kicking a ball shaped like a pig's bladder around a grass pitch got to do with delivering food to hungry people affected by the tsunami? A question that needed a quick answer in February, when the International Rugby Board (IRB) came to WFP and proposed that the agency should be the sole beneficiary of proceeds from a rugby match at Twickenham, in London, on 5 March.

The idea from the IRB was to select two teams made up of the very best players from the northern and southern hemispheres and play them against each other at a venue known as "the home of English rugby". The match would be televised live in more than a dozen countries, and all the money generated from ticket sales and sponsorship would go towards WFP's long-term reconstruction projects in areas that were worst affected by the tsunami.

The players from the Pacific island nations had a special reason for travelling to the UK and participating in the match. They told WFP that for them, coming from small islands in the middle of a great ocean, the events of 26 December 2004, felt very real and close to home.

The "South Team" had a great spirit that seemed to be missing among their opponents from the



north. It was much more difficult to negotiate the participation of star northern hemisphere players as many were locked in club competitions, or the punishing annual "Six Nations" contest between the six most powerful European rugby sides.

Inevitably, the greater experience and skill of the southern hemisphere team led to victory at Twickenham. Even in rugby terms, where high scores are quite common, the margin of their victory, 54 – 19, underlined the superiority of the southern hemisphere side.

The southern hemisphere players may have been the victors on the day, but thanks to WFP, the future funding of the PRROs in Indonesia and Sri Lanka would be the long-term winners from this match – which raised a total of US\$3.3 million for WFP's tsunami relief operations.



peak. General food distribution in the country ended in September, replaced by distribution to vulnerable sectors of the population. At the end of 2005, these programmes involved almost 350,000 people. In addition, school feeding programmes at the end of the year were reaching 106,000 primary school students and MCHN schemes were supplementing the diets of almost 100,000 mothers and infants. Close to 37,000 Sri Lankans were participating in Food-for-Work (FFW) projects; rebuilding homes and critical infrastructure such as coast roads and bridges.

In the Maldives, WFP successfully concluded a school feeding programme which provided food to 24,000 pupils for a seven-week semester beginning at the end of January, 2005. At the request of the Government, WFP extended its recovery operation until the end of 2005 to provide supplies to 14,000 people displaced by the tsunami.

By the end of the year, WFP was providing food assistance to more than 28,000 tsunami-afflicted

people in Somalia, while some 15,000 people in Myanmar participated in FFW activities rebuilding houses, roads, bridges, and jetties, and clearing wells and fresh-water ponds.

In Thailand, WFP mapped out a limited but important two-pronged assistance plan in consultation with the Thai Government. Especially vulnerable people such as new mothers, young children and the elderly were provided with food supplies for three months, while an existing Government school-lunch programme was supplemented in all the schools in six tsunami-stricken provinces.

WFP has extended its operations in Indonesia and Sri Lanka through to the end of 2007 at the request of the authorities in both countries. To cover its operations in Indonesia, WFP is appealing for US\$196 million, which will be used to assist almost 1.2 million people affected by the tsunami. In Sri Lanka, the agency is seeking US\$48 million to help nearly 350,000 people rebuild their lives and livelihoods.





NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE SUPPORT

Three of the best known players from the US NFL travelled with WFP to Indonesia and Sri Lanka, from 9 to 20 February, to highlight the tragedy – and do their bit to help. From the NY Giants, Amani Toomer, the premier wide receiver, went to both countries, while Kurt Warner, the former starting quarterback, went to Indonesia. Tony Richardson, the All Star fullback of the Kansas City Chiefs, met the group in Sri Lanka one day after playing in the Pro Bowl. These football players, known throughout the US for their physical prowess and mental toughness, showed another side: their compassion and heart.



During a food distribution at an IDP camp in Banda Aceh, the players noticed that the rations were too heavy for some of the elderly to carry. Without hesitation, they hoisted the food on their shoulders and negotiated the narrow walkways to the tents, working through the heat until the last ration had been delivered. Children watched in wonder as these tall, gentle strangers sweated and smiled with singular determination.

All along the way, there were moments to remember: the kids in Sri Lanka who took such pride in teaching Amani how to play the ball game they know best, cricket; the day the players went to clean up a tsunami-battered school in Galle where WFP has a school feeding programme. When the players arrived, there was a handful of students standing around watching them sand and paint the desks. Soon the crowd grew and in no time they were taking the sand paper and paint brushes and working alongside the players.

The entire group learned something on this trip. Toomer's wife, Yola, put it best: "I expected to see people who were sad, devastated and broken but that was hardly the case. Instead, people are working, playing, having fun and coming together. You see compassion and hospitality everywhere you go, despite the tragedy. They welcomed us into their lives and tried to take care of us while we were trying to take care of them."

HURRICANE STAN

In early October, at the height of the hurricane season a tropical storm began building up in the Caribbean, gaining strength as it crossed the Gulf of Mexico and reaching hurricane strength as it made landfall on the Yucatan peninsula. Hurricane Stan then turned south to lash Central America, leaving a trail of devastation in its wake.



Worst hit was Guatemala, where torrential rains and landslides swallowed up entire villages in the highlands. Two villages were declared mass graves, after efforts to recover bodies had to be abandoned due to the danger of further landslides. More than 650 people died, with hundreds of thousands more left without homes or livelihoods.

Within a few days of the disaster, WFP began airlifting high energy biscuits to the worst affected areas, with the assistance of US military aircraft.

Using in-country stocks, WFP was able to provide the Guatemalan Government with 1,600 tons of food – enough to supply 70,000 families for one week.

However, it was clear that major efforts would be required to meet the longer-term needs of the affected population – in a region where the chronic malnutrition rates among the indigenous Mayan people already exceeded the national average of 49.3 percent, the sixth highest rate in the world.

On 27 October, WFP launched a US\$14 million emergency operation to assist 285,000 of the poorest and most vulnerable people with relief food for three months. A reduced number of 180,000 would continue to receive food aid for a further three months to help them rebuild their lives and communities.

In the event, by Christmas WFP was distributing food to more than 300,000 people affected by the hurricane.



FORGOTTEN NIGER: RAISING THE ALARM

In 2005, Niger slipped to the 177th and last place on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index – in short, it became the poorest country on the planet, officially.

No country on earth was less equipped to deal with the twin ravages of drought and cataclysmic locust invasions that blighted harvests in 2004, and then the soaring food prices that put staple commodities beyond the reach of the poor.

Although WFP first sounded the alarm late in 2004, and regularly repeated calls for international assistance in the early months of 2005, its emergency operation to feed 400,000 of the most vulnerable remained chronically under-funded. The Government of Niger emptied its emergency cereal stocks and cashed in the remaining assets of the National Food Security Mechanism in an attempt to mitigate food shortages. To make matters worse, it was almost impossible to buy large quantities of cereals in a sub-region already experiencing a shortage.

Amid growing concern for the nutritional status of young children, WFP carried out a nutrition survey in conjunction with Helen Keller International in January that revealed critical levels of malnutrition in the Maradi and Zinder

areas. The results were widely publicized and well reported in the media, but had little or no impact on donations or on the presence of organizations specialized in treating malnutrition in Niger.

It was only after television footage gathered by WFP was released to broadcasters in July, immediately followed by a series of highly charged BBC reports, that the world finally grasped the truth – Niger was in a major crisis. At least 2.5 million people needed food aid.

Suddenly, donations poured in. Five separate loans totaling over US\$20 million from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) accelerated the operational response. It was late, but free distributions across the country during the annual ‘hunger season’ prevented what might otherwise have been a humanitarian disaster of catastrophic proportions.

WFP EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Under its emergency operation, WFP and its partners were able to distribute food aid to nearly three million people – 2.3 million of whom were reached with general distributions within a critical three-month operational window before harvest time.

WFP pursued a twin-track strategy in its distributions. Firstly, general food insecurity was addressed through widespread free general distributions of basic commodities, which began in July and ended in early October. Secondly, the crisis of malnutrition was tackled by targeted handouts through nutrition centres, aimed at malnourished children, but also their mothers and siblings. More than half a million people received rations from WFP in this manner, and the distributions continued into 2006.





There were considerable logistical constraints. Niger is a landlocked country, and although emergency supplies of high-energy biscuits and mineral-rich corn-soya blend were airlifted into Niamey's international airport, the vast majority of the 54,000 metric tons distributed by WFP had to be trucked in from the ports of Lomé, Togo, and Cotonou, Benin. Arrivals through the Cotonou corridor were severely

hampered when a bridge was washed away near the Benin/Niger border, forcing a detour and ultimately the installation of a temporary Bailey bridge.

Deliveries across Niger were completed despite the many obstacles of the rainy season, often to remote distribution sites accessed only by the most basic road infrastructure.

PERSPECTIVES FOR 2006

The immediate outlook for 2006 is gloomy for many in Niger, despite a harvest that in most parts of the country was abundant. Fresh stockpiles of grain bought WFP and its partners additional time, but it was clear that hundreds of thousands of people across Niger would be in need of assistance through the traditional 'hunger season' – many of them before that.

The pressing and unresolved issue of malnutrition amongst children was addressed through the extension of WFP's emergency operation until the end of March 2006, with a specific emphasis on nutrition interventions. Children take several months to recover from severe stages of malnutrition, and as the problem is rooted in poverty, it will remain an enormous challenge in the years to come.

Vital to a proper understanding of the level of need in 2006 is the issue of debt and impoverishment. Across Niger, the poor cashed in assets in order to survive the hardships of 2005, often to the point where there was nothing left to sell. In the most desperate cases, people have sold land, severely compromising their family food security. Others have entirely depleted their herds of sheep and goats and will depend more than ever on daily paid labour in the fields of a comparatively wealthy elite.

It will not just be food that is required in 2006. Animal fodder, seeds and fertilizer will all be urgently needed, along with the restocking of household livestock herds and access to cash through income-generating projects.

One positive aspect of the Niger crisis was the fact that the world awakened to the reality of life in the poorest country on earth, a reality that is mirrored in many corners of West Africa, particularly in the

Sahel. WFP is committed to changing lives for the better, but putting food in every stomach is only the beginning of the end of poverty.

THE 'AXIS OF POVERTY' – WHY CHILDREN SUFFER

The television pictures that mobilized the international community to reach deep into their pockets came from feeding centres where young children dealt, often to the point of death, with the complications of malnutrition.

Every year in Niger, malnutrition rates soar beyond those accepted as constituting an emergency. Every year in Niger, one child in four fails to make it past its fifth birthday. These are truly shocking statistics.

While food security is a key factor, it is one of many which make up the 'axis of poverty' that routinely condemns so many children in Niger to a brutal and short life. Food aid alone cannot reverse the trend. Access to clean water, proper hygiene and primary health care is all but non-existent in many parts of the country. Education enrolment rates are amongst the lowest in the world. Child care practices are sometimes, paradoxically, detrimental to the health of the youngest. More and more rural villagers are trapped in a debilitating cycle of debt.

It is poverty at its most primal – the poverty that kills.



Conflict

DARFUR

Insecurity across Darfur marked the third consecutive year of the humanitarian crisis in western Sudan, increasing the numbers in need of emergency food aid from WFP and making the task of delivering it to those who needed it more dangerous and difficult. The year ended with no political solution to the conflict in sight.

With donor support and by providing a flexible response, however, WFP rose to the challenge, scaling up its operations to assist an average of almost 2 million people each month with food in Darfur in 2005 and a record 2.7 million people – both internally displaced and vulnerable local residents – in October, just prior to the harvest.

A total of 438,000 tons of WFP food was distributed throughout the year as general distribution in the three Darfur states, an average of more than 36,000 tons of food per month. In addition, in 2005 WFP stepped up its support of supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes across the region.

The second annual and largest food security and nutrition assessment in Darfur in September showed an overwhelming improvement in the nutritional situation. Global acute malnutrition was found to be 11.9 percent, compared to 21.8 percent in 2004, while severe acute malnutrition was cut to 1.4 percent compared with 3.9 percent in 2004. The improvements were due to humanitarian assistance, in a year that began with a poor harvest, and widespread predictions of possible famine.

But for these gains to be sustained, it was essential to continue food and other assistance, especially without a political solution to the conflict that has raged in Darfur since early 2003, leaving some

1.75 million people confined to camps and unable to return to their home areas and resume their normal lives. The conflict is rooted in a feeling among many people in Darfur that they were economically and socially marginalized and left out of the peace agreement that ended the north-south conflict.

These achievements were only possible because of donor support and the hard work of WFP staff, cooperating partners and contractors; despite fighting between armed groups, new displacements of people and acts of banditry and looting that cut access to some areas during the year. In addition, attacks on trucks carrying food occurred regularly, and became more frequent from September onwards. Sadly, some WFP-contracted truck drivers lost their lives.

Violations of the Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement signed in April 2004 between the Government of Sudan, the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A), and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) were widespread. Fighting also included militia attacks on villages and IDP camps and conflict between rival tribes. Civilians continued to be exposed to violence in their daily activities, including sexual attacks, harassment and involuntary relocations.

In addition, 2005 saw the start of direct assaults on the humanitarian community with clearly marked convoys being attacked and UN and NGO staff being robbed, intimidated and harassed. In October, three Nigerian African Union peacekeepers were killed by armed men. They were the first African Union fatalities in Darfur.

Tension within the SLM/A and between the SLM/A and JEM undermined progress in peace negotiations in Abuja, Nigeria. In November,



UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan warned that in Darfur “the looming threat of complete lawlessness and anarchy draws nearer.”

WFP’s commitment to expand and stabilize road corridors reduced the need for more costly air deliveries throughout the year. Increased transport and storage capacity enabled large-scale pre-positioning of food prior to the rainy season.

WFP also significantly expanded its coverage in Darfur from 167 sites served in December 2004 to more than 400 in 2005. It used internal loans of US\$66 million in April to avert a pipeline break, begin pre-positioning food in West Darfur and provide assistance to a larger caseload in view of deteriorating food security, particularly for local residents.

A new air route, from El Kufra in southern Libya to Darfur, further expanded capacity over the rainy season, when the need for food aid peaks. This was in addition to the Libyan road transport through Abeche in Chad.

Following the end of the rainy season in November, WFP added Food-for-Education (FFE) to its activities, launching a pilot project in North Darfur targeting schools it had helped before the conflict. The project fed more than 10,500 pre- and primary school children. WFP plans to expand it in 2006 to feed almost 350,000 children in the Darfur region.

In December, WFP Ambassador against Hunger and film star Mahmoud Yassin visited Khartoum and camps in South Darfur and urged Arabs worldwide to provide more assistance to the victims of conflicts in Darfur and southern Sudan.

UGANDA

2005 was a year of hope for hundreds of thousands of people in northern Uganda, where a conflict with the rebel Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) showed faint signs of coming to an end after blighting their lives for the past 19 years. Tentative peace negotiations took place, amid indications that several rebel leaders were looking for ways to resolve the crisis.

WFP has a huge operation in northern Uganda, where it feeds more than 1.45 million IDPs, who have been living for years in 135 overcrowded and unsanitary camps after fleeing their homes for fear of LRA attacks.

WFP is one of the only providers of humanitarian aid in northern Uganda. The IDPs live in extreme poverty with minimal access to the most basic needs, including food, clothing, medicine and proper sanitation. Killings and abductions have been common over the years and there are many reports of innocent people being tortured and mutilated, with lips and ears sliced off by the rebels.

A report from a health and mortality survey conducted by the Ministry of Health with technical support from the World Health Organization (WHO) concluded that the death rates for the hundreds of thousands of children displaced by the conflict in northern Uganda remain above the emergency threshold. The survey, which was supported by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the International Rescue Committee (IRC), found that among the IDPs, 80 percent of whom are women and children, the estimated crude mortality rate and the under-five mortality rate were above one death per 10,000 per day and two-deaths per 10,000 per day, respectively.



Most of the deaths were the result of malaria, HIV/AIDS and violence. Malnutrition, however, was not identified as a major cause of death – a clear indication of the effectiveness of WFP interventions.

A lull in LRA atrocities in 2005 allowed people in the camps greater access to the surrounding fertile land during the current planting season. With the prospects of a slightly better harvest – enhanced by distributions of seeds and agricultural tools in the IDP camps – and in light of a persistent shortfall in donations, WFP planned to cut the general ration from December to 50 percent of the minimum kilocalories that each individual requires daily. The IDPs would still face the task of buying or growing the remaining 50 percent themselves – an aim many would find hard to meet in the months before the July 2006 harvest.

The Food-for-Assets (FFA) programme, where WFP helps communities recovering from conflict to build human and physical community assets, as well as school infrastructure, expanded in Gulu and West Nile in 2005. WFP assisted communities in Arua, Yumbe and Koboko districts to establish nearly 90 large community fishponds for better livelihoods and schools in Moyo and Adjumani to construct more than 190 teachers' houses.

In Lango region WFP distributed seeds and agricultural tools as well as a three-month return food aid package to over 30,000 IDPs in Dokolo and Batta camps who returned to their FFW activities geared at creating community assets through 120 fishpond construction, rehabilitation of community roads and establishment of woodlots.

COLOMBIA

According to *The State of Food Insecurity in the World* (FAO, 2005), some 5.7 million people in Colombia are undernourished. In 2005, on the basis of findings of a joint needs assessment and report with the ICRC, WFP concluded that 366,000 displaced people are among the most affected, unable to access sufficient food of adequate quality and that increased food assistance was necessary. In its new PRRO, WFP extended the initial three months' food assistance to newly displaced people to six months, additionally reaching 160,000 recently displaced people per year of which 80,000 were non-registered IDPs.

The joint WFP-ICRC study on food and other basic needs in six provinces aimed to provide solid data on the social and economic situation of IDPs in order to contribute to improved relief and assistance efforts by the Government and humanitarian organisations.

The statistics collected showed that the average income of displaced families was only 42 percent of the legal minimum wage (and only 66 percent of the level recognized as the poverty line). Out of this limited income, families spent 58 percent on food, while most of the rest went on housing and public services (water, electricity and gas). This left only six and three percent of income available for health and education respectively – a major issue of concern for WFP.

According to the report, 44 percent of all displaced children of school age were not attending or even enrolled in any school facility.

The number of beneficiaries to be assisted by WFP in Colombia is 499,000 per year for two years (until March 2007). This will require 49,220 tons of food at a cost to WFP of US\$40.2 million.

SOUTH SUDAN

In Sudan, the year opened with a celebration as the 9 January Comprehensive Peace Agreement ended 21 bitter years of civil war between the north and south. As peace took hold, people who had fled their homes in the south began slowly to return, making their long journeys on foot, by barge, on bicycles, or for the lucky few, on trucks. With the end of the rainy season in September, the trickle increased again. WFP provided food assistance for a record 253,000 returnees in November.

The returnees arrived with little or nothing, in host communities that were already impoverished. WFP assistance for returnees was a key part of its EMOP for the South, East and Transitional areas of Sudan, in a year of multiple challenges that included delays in donor funding and a below average harvest. Towards the end of April, WFP had just 26 per cent of the funds it needed for this EMOP. Extraordinary borrowings of US\$35 million helped WFP cover immediate needs for 68,000 tons of food, although vital time for pre-positioning in advance of the rainy season was lost. In the south, WFP was forced to rely on air drops, which were later disrupted by jet fuel shortages in Sudan, seriously affecting operations.



WFP's efforts to shift the balance from air delivery to more cost effective road transport brought good results. Its Special Operation (SO) to build and demine roads cleared 600 km of roads, removed and destroyed 200,000 pieces of unexploded ordinance and repaired 1244 km of road. Along the way, the operation employed 1520 Sudanese staff. The end result was an historic shift: for the first time, at 55 percent, road deliveries of food assistance exceeded air deliveries. In December, for the first time since the war, WFP delivered food from Lokichoggio in northern Kenya by road into Torit in Sudan. The improved road network also significantly cut the cost of access to food for local people. In addition, 15,000 tons of food was delivered into the southern and transitional areas by barge, including a series of ground breaking cross-line barge operations, reaching out to isolated communities in the Shilluk, along the Nile and its tributaries. And in Rumbek in August, WFP handed over an airport to the local government, upgraded at a cost of US\$1.6 million under the same SO which repaired and improved key transport routes.

By the end of the year, the EMOP for the south, east and transitional areas had distributed 153,843 tons of food to a monthly average of almost one million beneficiaries, peaking at 1.3 million beneficiaries in June.



NORTH KOREA

WFP helped feed 4.6 million hungry North Koreans in 2005, most of them children and women. That was fewer than the projected beneficiary caseload of 6.5 million, as donations again fell short of needs. Commodity distributions amounted to 293,000 tons, against a target of 504,000 tons. Millions of needy had to make do without the agency's support for months at a time.

WFP ration suspensions compounded the adverse effects of reduced Government allocations of subsidised staples through the Public Distribution System and a continued rapid rise in market prices.

Yet, in August, the Government instructed WFP and other international agencies to halt emergency aid by end-2005. It attributed the decision to improved harvests, domestic concerns about the emergence of a dependency culture, and the "intrusiveness" of monitoring. Increased supplies of unconditional food donations from bilateral sources, mainly South Korea and China, were clearly also a factor.

By the end of December, as required, all WFP distributions and associated monitoring stopped, as did the agency's support for 19 factories that had been producing enriched foods for undernourished children and women. Five sub-offices outside the capital were closed, and many international staff members reassigned to other duty stations.

With the Government willing to accept only assistance that addressed medium- and long-term needs, and WFP convinced food aid was still necessary, negotiations began in September, which led to the February 2006 approval by the agency's Executive Board of a two-year PRRO. This envisaged the provision of 150,000 tons of commodities to 1.9 million North Koreans: in-country produced vitamin-and-mineral enriched foods to young children and women of child-bearing age, and cereal rations to underemployed communities to build and rehabilitate small-scale agricultural and other infrastructure.

Concerns expressed by Board members about the operating conditions envisaged by the Government required further negotiations to define the modalities of implementing the PRRO.



Protracted Emergencies

SOUTHERN AFRICA

WFP southern Africa moved from an EMOP to a PRRO in January 2005. The new US\$621 million three-year response is aimed at helping people who are vulnerable to food insecurity and the impact of AIDS get access to basic food supplies. Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe all endured their fourth consecutive year of wide-spread food shortages following erratic weather and shortages of seeds, fertilisers and power. Malawi experienced its worst harvest in a decade.

The lean season, traditionally from January to April, when food is most scarce and expensive, started four months early in the latter half of the year in some countries. At this time it was estimated that up to 12 million people would need humanitarian assistance to survive the harshest months. WFP appealed for

US\$285 million for food to feed about 9.2 million of the most vulnerable people – mainly women, children, orphans, and people suffering the effects of HIV/AIDS.

As the lean season wore on, villagers across the region started exhausting coping strategies. In southern Zambia, people resorted to eating little more than twigs and ash from the fire in a brown soupy concoction. By December, the donor response was still not enough to ensure people would make it through to the next harvest, so WFP was forced to risk taking sizeable loans to stave off a humanitarian catastrophe. At the end of the year, most of the loans still needed to be repaid.

Both Lesotho and Swaziland experienced additional problems. The impact of HIV/AIDS hit these two countries harder than food shortages



alone, with many people being simply too ill to plant food or being forced to divert their meagre incomes to buy medicines or pay for funerals for loved ones. Southern Africa has nine of the ten highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the world.

During the year, arrangements were made for Namibia to join the rest of the region under the PRRO to feed more than 110,000 orphans and

vulnerable children in the country's north-east, many of them affected by HIV/AIDS.

In Madagascar and Angola, WFP continued to feed desperate and malnourished people. Madagascar was again affected by high levels of malnutrition, particularly in children, as well as cyclones, albeit of lesser strength than in previous years. Operations in Angola continued to downsize, dropping from 813 staff to 257 by the end of the year, reflecting a steep decline in resources received from donors, notwithstanding the challenges to food security which still exist in most of rural Angola.

In September, the Angolan Cabinet reviewed a proposal to adopt school meals as a mainstay of primary education policy and WFP continued to advocate for increased Government financial resources to be devoted to this sector.

HAITI

She just sits there with her head bent as if she is sleeping or concentrating on a detail on her white dress. Her black curly hair, full of little braces, carries the reddish colour which is the typical mark of malnutrition.

It is only when her mother sits down next to her that four-year-old Marie Carmel reacts by raising her head. Her eyes are empty – four months ago a chronic lack of vitamin A left her completely blind.

Marie Carmel's mother, Flerius, has given birth to ten children. Two of them have died. Another two children have been given away, simply because Flerius could not feed them.

Flerius is one of the women who benefits from the food that WFP has started distributing in the health centre of the coastal city of Archaie, north of Haiti's capital, Port-au-Prince.



400 malnourished children under five years old and 150 pregnant or nursing women receive each month a ration of rice, beans, oil and iodized salt. Being part of the WFP programme means that Flerius is now able to feed the six children still living with her.

Thanks to the PRRO, launched in May 2005, 550,000 Haitians – the vast majority of them women and children like Flerius and Marie Carmel – were guaranteed at

least one nutritious meal every day, provided by WFP Haiti.

Extreme poverty, combined with political, social and economic instability and recurrent natural disasters have exacerbated vulnerability to food insecurity for large sectors of the population in Haiti. Young children, pregnant women and lactating mothers are at particular risk. In early 2004, instability intensified due to an urban insurrection, leading to the fall of the Government. These events were followed by floods in May and September 2004, causing the death of more than 5,000 people and extensive devastation.

The situation of Haitian children is amongst the worst in the region, with high under-five and infant mortality rates. Chronic malnutrition is the main nutrition problem in children under six in Haiti, with 32 percent suffering from stunting, reaching rates as high as 48 percent in several areas of the country.

An estimated 32 percent of children under six have sub-clinical vitamin A deficiency. Furthermore, 55 percent of women and 65 percent of pre-school children suffer from anaemia.

Haiti is the poorest country in the western hemisphere, and one of the most disadvantaged countries in the developing world. In 2005, it ranked 153 out of 177 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index. 76 percent of Haitians live on less than US\$2 per day, while 55 percent live on less than US\$1 per day.

Food supplies cover only 55 percent of the population and daily food insecurity affects 40 percent of Haitian homes. Haiti ranks along with Afghanistan and Somalia as one of the three countries of the world with the worst daily caloric deficit per inhabitant (460 kcal/day) and 2.4 million Haitians cannot afford the minimum 2,240 daily calories recommended by WHO.

Thanks to the confidence and generosity of a growing number of public and private donors, WFP was able to mobilize US\$2.76 billion to meet the assessed needs of beneficiaries in 2005. In the final analysis, only 82 percent of overall needs were met. In value terms, this meant that WFP fell approximately US\$624 million short of meeting its needs, with constraints particularly on EMOPs and CPs.

Nearly all donations to WFP remained tied or directed by donors. Only 3.3 percent of contributions received by WFP were fully multilateral, in cash and untied. With additional and more flexible resources, WFP would have had a greater capacity to purchase food urgently needed for emergencies, avert a greater number of pipeline breaks, reimburse advanced financing more quickly and provide regular food rations more efficiently to its beneficiaries. The unpredictability of resources challenged WFP's ability to form strong and lasting partnerships at field level.

In addition to inadequate and unpredictable resources, the timeliness of donations had a direct impact on WFP's ability to respond effectively to fast-breaking emergencies.

For the 2004-05 biennium, WFP raised US\$4.97 billion, with approximately 56 percent contributed in 2005. Opportunities were created to mobilise resources from new and private donors and to diversify the resource base. The base continued to broaden with support received from 80 donors, up 43 percent from 56 donors in 2001. WFP also attracted direct support and financial resources from private donors: 72 corporate and private entities provided support, donating cash and in-kind gifts worth US\$119 million.

Twinning arrangements were set up using cash contributions from the Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF) and public and private donors, twinned with in-kind contributions from countries eligible for assistance. This resulted in more timely distributions with larger quantities of food reaching more beneficiaries.

Inflationary trends, a weak US dollar and high fuel prices led to substantial cost increases, especially in transport budgets. Transport, storage and handling costs increased by more than 30 percent per ton. As a consequence, major budget revisions were necessary for operations in Afghanistan, Angola, DR Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nepal and Sudan.

Despite the pressure of increasing direct support costs (DSC), cost-sharing with UN agencies, implementing partners and counterparts helped to offset escalating costs. To better prepare for and offset financial cost escalations from exchange rate fluctuations, a foreign exchange policy and management strategy is being prepared.



Substantially increased support from private donors in 2005 allowed WFP to reach more people and continue to improve the overall efficiency and effectiveness of its lifesaving work. The momentum of private support that began with donations to WFP's tsunami operation continued throughout the year to include unprecedented private donations for the emergencies in Niger, Central America and Pakistan. In December, WFP saw an overwhelming response to its first internet-based fundraising campaign.

As the year began, WFP was immediately tasked with addressing the needs of the numerous survivors of the devastating tsunami in the Indian Ocean. Daunted by the destruction, private donors moved into action and provided WFP with unparalleled support. With a significant donation of US\$50 million from the **American Red Cross** and innovative new initiatives such as the **International Rugby Board's (IRB)** aid match at Twickenham stadium, London, which yielded millions of dollars from rugby fans, over 20 percent of WFP's tsunami operation was funded privately.

A number of new corporations signed on with WFP during the tsunami crisis; and many increased their commitments in subsequent emergencies. **Unilever**, a leader in packaged consumer goods in food, home and personal care products gave a significant cash donation and logistics support for the tsunami emergency, lending their truck fleet and train lines in Sri Lanka. **Danone**, the international food and beverage supplier, which provided biscuits and water during the tsunami crisis, then extended its support by assisting WFP school feeding in Niger. Long-time WFP partner **International Paper** also donated to the tsunami operation as well as continuing its significant support for Kenya school feeding programmes.

TNT, the global express and transport company, maintained its strong support in 2005 with US\$14 million in both cash and gifts in-kind as did the international management and consulting firm **The Boston Consulting Group**, which provided US\$5.8 million in services. **Spencer Stuart**, the leader in senior level executive search, provided human resources assistance with services and a cash donation.

New partners such as the corporate and investment bank **Citigroup** helped WFP in the tsunami. Their involvement with WFP further led to the funding of two school feeding programmes and the formation of a corporate partner emergency preparedness and response network. WFP's first annuity partner, the Netherlands-based **National Postcode Loterij**, generated significant funds for school feeding programmes in Niger.

WFP Asia Bureau launched a private sector fundraising strategy aimed at developing new donors in Hong Kong, India and South Korea, pursuing tax-deductible status for private donations in these countries as well. The focus in WFP Latin America was on fundraising at the country level including a radio marathon in Honduras and assistance from **Kimberly Clark Peru**, the health and hygiene company. WFP Middle East saw generous support from both the **Dubai Chamber of Commerce** and **Dubai Humanitarian City**.

In order to maximize fundraising potential and visibility, WFP continued its effort to expand **Friends of WFP** organisations around the globe. As experience has demonstrated in both the USA and Japan, these committees have brought WFP greater exposure, financial resources and the ability to obtain tax deductible donations.

Private Donor Support

An important contribution came from **Friends of WFP-USA** which raised US\$7 million from several marquee companies and thousands of individuals. The **Japan Association for the UN World Food Programme (JAWFP)** obtained the status of an Authorized Specified NPO allowing all private donations to JAWFP to be fully tax-exempt. Mr. Uichiro Niwa of the ITOCHU Corporation leads the JAWFP Council along with distinguished Japanese corporate leaders from Canon Inc., Shiseido Company, BCG, TNT, Fuji Television Network and Mizuho Financial Group. To increase WFP's visibility, the **Japan Advertising Council** donated over US\$27 million in public service announcements (PSAs) that highlighted WFP and its activities.

In June 2005, it was only natural that the next Friends Committee would be established in WFP headquarters' host country. **Friends of WFP Italy** became operational under the name, **Comitato Italiano PAM**. It successfully started to involve

Italian civil society in several fundraising and awareness initiatives such as music concerts, DJ marathons and a cause-related marketing project with Banca di Roma.

WFP also obtained tax-deductible status in the United Kingdom.

Online fundraising provided an international platform in which individuals could pledge their support to WFP and its programmes. In 2005, WFP raised three times the amount collected the previous year. This was partly due to the *Gift of Hope* holiday campaign that raised funds for WFP school feeding projects over the fourth quarter of the year.

The combined outcome of all these efforts in private fundraising amounted to nearly US\$119 million in cash and gifts-in-kind donations, an increase of 94 percent compared to 2004.



WALK THE WORLD

Fight Hunger: Walk the World provides partners with a unique and highly visible opportunity on a global scale to help address the issue of child hunger. **Walk the World** is an annual global walk to raise awareness and funds and encourage action to end child hunger. The WFP policy is to share the visibility and funds raised (as agreed prior to the Walk) with partner organisations committed to ending child hunger and willing to contribute to the Walk's success.

The Walk evolved from the initiative of WFP's corporate partner TNT. In 2003, TNT employees in Asia undertook walks to raise funds and awareness in support of WFP school feeding programmes. Based on the success in Asia, TNT organised a global walk in 2004 and invited WFP staff as well as their own staff and families to join. Some 40,000 people participated in the walk in over 70 countries. TNT and WFP subsequently agreed that WFP should manage the Walk as of 2006.

Since early 2005, WFP has been working to develop Walk the World as a core component of its ten-year effort to contribute to the achievement of the first MDG of halving hunger by 2015. The Walk the World partnership now includes scores of local and international NGOs and private companies.

An interactive website www.FightHunger.org supports the Walk organisers worldwide as well as walkers, donors, journalists and others by facilitating communications and networking. Each time someone clicks on the site, 19 US cents is donated from sponsors (19 cents is what it costs each day, on average, for WFP to provide a child with one school meal).

2005 WALK THE WORLD EVENT

Walk the World, June 12 2005 took place in over 90 countries. Participants in the 2005 Walk included many WFP beneficiaries. In Malawi alone, over 40,000 children (one fifth of the 200,000 pupils receiving food through the WFP school feeding programme) participated, even though many had to walk or ride their bicycles long distances to get to the Walk. The turnout was spectacular, even in locations like Sierra Leone and Liberia where until recently war has prevented such public demonstrations of concern.

In all, some 201,000 people participated in 266 locations in all 24 time zones.



WFP's profile was raised substantially during 2005, with more mentions in high-profile international media and more advertising than in the previous ten years combined. The secret to its success lay in WFP's strategy of seizing opportunities to remind people that hunger still claims more lives every year than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined, while rallying support to deal with higher profile emergencies, like the tsunami, Darfur and the Kashmir earthquake. In an aggressive media relations campaign, 139 editorials and letters to editors were written and published in 98 different newspapers and magazines worldwide, including the New York Times, the Economist and the Financial Times.

Eager to move beyond references in news stories, WFP also produced most of its own advertisements at very low cost. During the year, 30 television advertisements went to air and 19 print advertisements were published for free in international and local media. Many of our celebrity partners lent their famous faces and voices to WFP's advertising spots. WFP was proud to be selected for the second consecutive year as the Japan Advertising Council's preferred recipient for its national *pro bono* advertising

campaign, bringing the story of hunger and WFP into millions of Japanese homes. The value of donated advertising was in excess of US\$60 million, more than ten times the Communications Division's budget.

Joint advocacy efforts with the private sector intensified during the year. WFP and corporate partners teamed up to reach key decision makers; advertising firms donated their creativity by designing some WFP advertisements for free; private companies donated advertising space in newspapers, on television and radio. In 2005 alone, software firms offered to translate and market WFP's educational video game Food Force into Chinese, Italian and Japanese.

Efforts to reach out to decision makers in government also increased dramatically. The number of VIPs visiting WFP projects increased by 39 percent over 2004, and included members of parliament, government ministers and members of royal families from the Czech Republic, Denmark, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. A Liaison Office was opened in Paris, to boost the Programme's profile among French media, the private sector and general public.

FOOD FORCE

In April 2005, WFP launched a mission to a strange and unknown land: the computer gaming industry. It's a dangerous world where multi-billion dollar companies eat tiny upstarts alive, where tech-savvy kids scoff at the idea of "edutainment", where flashy graphics and expensive PR are worth more than any laudable content.

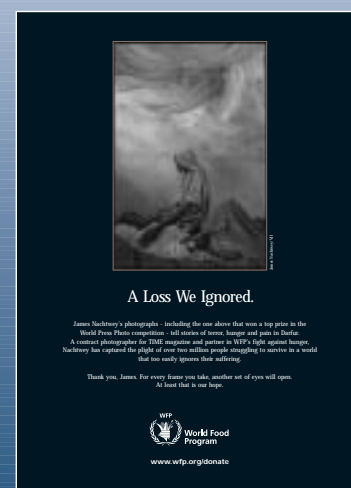
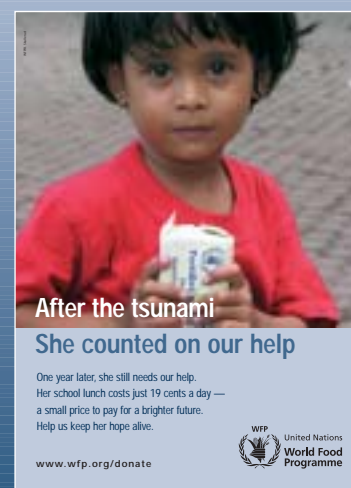
The product was Food Force – an educational, non-violent video game, made on a shoestring budget, aimed at teaching children about hunger and humanitarian aid work.

Launching the new game at the Bologna Book Fair, Italy, without much more than a website and a press release to promote it, was a long shot. The adventure turned out well: international media immediately picked up the story and by June one million people were playing the game.

Now, 12 months on, Food Force has been downloaded nearly 4 million times, and the www.food-force.com website averages over 18,000 unique visitors per week. The mission continues in other languages, with the launch of the Japanese version in October, followed by Italian in January. Next in line is Polish, with Chinese, French, Hungarian, Greek, Arabic, Norwegian and Hindi-English all underway.

Food Force did catch the eye of many major players in the gaming industry but luckily, the natives were friendly and coaxed WFP's game along rather than devouring it. When Food Force's server crashed due to unexpected levels of web traffic just after the launch, Yahoo! Games quickly agreed to host it for free. Media giants Konami, Shanda and Ubisoft offered their *pro bono* services to create the Japanese, Chinese and French language versions, respectively. Developers in the "serious games" niche are keen to be on board for a potential sequel, and glowing reviews in industry publications such as *wired.com* continue to lend Food Force credibility.

The bounty of the Food Force adventure is a unique prize for WFP: the game has earned that most elusive of epithet, it (and by extension the agency) is "cool" amongst teenagers. In Food Force and its budding internet community, WFP has in 2005 gained a direct channel to tomorrow's decision makers.



WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT

Online 24 hours a day, seven days a week, the Internet offers the capacity to reach more people than virtually any other media outlet. In 2005, www.wfp.org was equipped with the technical means to exploit that potential to its full.

WFP developed publishing tools which allow public information officers to post content in the web newsroom as easily as if they were sending an email. Web editors can now publish press releases, photo galleries, videos and features directly from their desk or laptops at the push of a button. Previously, as many as two or three people were involved in the publication process.

The new technology was quickly and successfully put to the test. With its real-time updates during the Kashmir earthquake disaster, the online newsroom became a leading source of humanitarian information for major news portals like the BBC, Reuters Alertnet and The Guardian Unlimited. The new technology used to build the tools also ensures that WFP news stories show-up more frequently in Google search results, a key factor in helping double the number of hits on the online newsroom by the end of 2005. In 2006, the publishing tools, which underlie WFP's internet sites in 12 languages, will be expanded to other key sections of the website.

UK AD CAMPAIGN

One of WFP's more unusual collaborative partnerships in 2005, was a joint venture with a London based advertising agency, **Leagas Delaney**, which developed a television campaign to raise awareness about chronic hunger.

Working with WFP's London Liaison Office, a creative team from Leagas Delaney formulated a



series of concepts that were brought to life by the film production company, Partizan, which shot footage on location in Kenya in May 2005.

Three television commercials were produced, each taking a different look at hunger by examining not just how it affects real people in Africa, but also imagining what it would be like for somebody from a comfortable western background to experience the pain of hunger for the first time.

In one commercial, a businessman dressed in a pinstripe suit is shown struggling with the daily challenges that African women face across their continent. The businessman is seen pounding food in a village with a crying baby strapped to his back and then shown dragging a sack of food aid back to his village. The film ends by posing the question: "852 million people live like this. Could you?"

Leagas Delaney estimates that the whole project would have cost up to US\$1 million at market rates. Instead, Leagas Delaney and Partizan contributed their services free of charge.

Partnerships were reported for 230 projects, showing a 6 percent increase over 2004.

UNICEF remained WFP's major UN partner, with 140 projects in 68 countries, primarily in health, nutrition and school feeding. WFP and UNICEF carried out joint assessments for 41 projects. The Memorandum of Understanding with UNICEF was revised in July 2005, emphasizing the importance of sound assessments for targeting assistance to populations in need and clarifying responsibilities for undertaking food-security and nutrition assessments.

FAO was WFP's second most frequent partner cooperating in 87 projects in 53 countries. The strongest sector of cooperation was agriculture, and the two agencies collaborated on 41 needs assessments. WHO and WFP collaborated on 71 projects in 42 countries, mainly regarding health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS. Collaboration between WHO and WFP substantially strengthened during the year, with the number of partnerships increasing by 61 percent over 2004.

UNHCR and WFP continued their collaboration in 2005 to ensure the distribution of complete food rations for more than 2.1 million refugees, 8.3 million IDPs and 1.3 million returnees in 43 countries. WFP and UNHCR cooperated on 54 projects in 37 countries, up slightly from 2004. The two organizations worked together to assess needs and design distribution networks that better address the concerns of women refugees. Special attention was also given to supporting schools, adult training programmes and income-generating activities with food, in the hope that refugees can lessen their reliance upon international assistance.

The two agencies agreed in 2003 that WFP assume on a pilot basis responsibility for food

distributions in Kenya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia. Joint evaluations of the pilots were completed in 2005 and the evaluation team concluded that cost containment was achieved in Extended Delivery Point management, secondary transport and final distribution. Depending on the country, the combined cost of secondary transport and final food distributions either remained the same or decreased as a result of opportunities to improve distribution systems.

In 2005 WFP collaborated in 73 countries with 2,270 NGOs, of which 260 were international and 2,010 were local NGOs or Community Based Organizations. Of the 262 operational projects, 204 had NGO partnerships, up slightly over 2004 (78 percent in 2005 compared to 74 percent in 2004). NGOs partnered most frequently in general food distribution (605 NGOs) and HIV/AIDS-related activities (497 NGOs).



Just over one thousand NGOs provided complementary services and inputs, an increase with respect to 2004 of 41 percent (from 718 to 1,014 NGO partners). However, the percentage of projects in which NGOs provided complementary inputs and services decreased by 3 percent between 2004 and 2005 (from 38 to 35 percent).

SUPPORT TO COMMON SERVICES



WFP-HAS and **UNHAS** provided air support to WFP operations and the humanitarian community in 2005. Chartering aircraft and

helicopters, WFP flew 89,850 hours, operated some 90 aircraft and transported 154,210 tons of food and non-food items, as well as 368,000 humanitarian aid workers, donor and government representatives.

The **United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC)** deployed 96 international staff to two major natural disaster areas (the Indian Ocean tsunami and the South Asia Earthquake) and one complex emergency (DR Congo) while maintaining full-scale operations in Sudan. In response to the Indian Ocean tsunami, UNJLC played a major role in operational civil-military coordination (especially with the large-scale use of military assets in Banda Aceh), managing customs and import, the Geographical Information System and infrastructure assessment tasks. In Pakistan, UNJLC assisted in the establishment of a Cargo Transport Coordination

Cell (for the prioritization of transport assets) and a non-food item tracking database.

UNHRD created regional depots stocked with relief items to enhance emergency response capacities and contain costs. At the end of 2005, WFP operated out of four regional depots: the Asia Emergency Response Facility in Cambodia; the Latin America and Caribbean Emergency Response Network in Panama; the Humanitarian Depot which is outfitted for IT services in Dubai; and UNHRD in Italy.

Stand-by Partners provided staff and equipment to designated common services (UNJLC, UNHAS and Inter-agency Security Telecommunications) to complement WFP expertise and facilitate a more rapid response. The Swedish Rescue Services Agency deployed the largest number of personnel (43 people) of which 18 were in ICT, 16 in services and 9 in logistics. The Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning deployed 37 people, the second largest number of personnel deployed by a stand-by partner. The greatest numbers of stand-by partners were deployed in services followed by logistics.



CELEBRITY SUPPORT

Hollywood embraced WFP during 2005, with an array of stars lending their fame to raise awareness of hunger. **Penelope Cruz** headed a series of PSAs which were created in-house and broadcast free of charge on television networks around the world. Other stars included the Irish actor, **Colin Farrell**, **James Elliott**, “**JAG**” star of US TV, and **Freddy Adu**, the young soccer champ in the US.

The PSAs also ran on screens in public squares, train stations, airports, doctors’ offices, bookstores, in airplanes and even elevators. WFP also made it onto cinema screens around the world, thanks to the cast and crew of **The Constant Gardener** – based on the novel by John Le Carré – who were so impressed by WFP’s assistance when filming on



location in Kenya that they made a 60-second promotional spot starring **Rachel Weisz**, who won an Oscar for her role in the film. The estimated value of screen time given to

WFP was nearly US\$60 million during 2005.

In 2005, WFP’s involvement with Italian actress **Maria Grazia Cucinotta** and the film **All The Invisible Children** came to fruition, when the seven vignettes about children directed by some of the biggest names in cinema including **John Woo**, **Spike Lee** and **Ridley Scott**, were launched at the Venice film festival.



The sporting world maintained its backing with marathon world record holder **Paul Tergat** (unique among WFP Ambassadors as a former beneficiary), representing WFP in many public fora. TV spots in various languages featured world famous soccer star **Kaka**, Italian Formula One driver **Jarno Trulli**, NBA players **Dikembe Mombuto** from DR Congo in French, **Dirk Nowitzki** in German and **Leandro Barbosa** in Portuguese.

Former Australian Rugby Captain, **Nick Farr Jones**, almost a veteran campaigner on WFP’s behalf (having initially been involved in the IRB’s first partnership with WFP in 2003) visited Banda Aceh and WFP projects in Indonesia, before attending the 5 March IRB UK rugby match in aid of tsunami survivors, which raised US\$3.3 million.

The “Barefoot Diva”, aka **Cesaria Evora**, one of WFP’s first Ambassadors against Hunger, promoted the agency in her concerts in Geneva and Zurich.

WFP’s Honorary Spokeswoman in the global hunger campaign aimed at US students, **Lauren Bush**, appeared on NBC, Fox News Channel and articles in Vogue, Organic Living and a wide range of newspapers. Following visits to WFP operations in Guatemala, Cambodia and post-tsunami Sri Lanka, Lauren also went to Chad (covered by MTV), Lesotho and Tanzania.



Musicians from **Thievery Corporation** lent their world-famous sound to fight hunger, launching the partnership with a special performance raising US\$30,000 for tsunami victims and continuing with a series of PSAs and other planned benefit concerts in Rome, among several world capitals.

“It’s about the people,” said Rob Garza, who founded Thievery Corporation a decade ago with Eric Hilton. “We appreciate how WFP

gets to so many places so quickly and helps in so many different areas of the world.”

In October, WFP gained a royal addition to its celebrity list in the person of **Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein**, the daughter of the late King Hussein of Jordan and wife of the UAE Vice President, Prime Minister and Ruler of Dubai, His Highness Sheikh Mohammad bin Rashid Al Maktoum. Princess Haya joined WFP as a Goodwill Ambassador in the global effort against hunger.



Annex 1 : DIRECT EXPENDITURES¹ BY REGION AND CATEGORY, 2002-2005 (thousand dollars)

	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
GRAND TOTAL	1 592 160	100	3 254 748	100	2 899 628	100	2 892 401	100
DEVELOPMENT	194 692	12	228 678	7	256 458	9	258 884	9
RELIEF	1 282 791	81	2 811 441	86	1 670 055	58	2 282 892	79
Emergency	867 053		2 072 988		992 990		1 046 223	
PRO/PRRO	415 738		738 453		677 066		1 236 669	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	36 651	2	82 769	3	60 628	2	196 724	7
BILATERALS	38 609	2	80 470	2	794 372	27	22	0
OTHER ²	39 416	3	51 390	2	118 115	4	153 879	5

50

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	899 374	100	1 480 457	100	1 381 743	100	2 042 906	100
Percentage of all regions	56		45		48		71	
DEVELOPMENT	89 075	10	117 299	8	126 364	9	145 739	7
RELIEF	794 257	88	1 333 542	90	1 202 709	87	1 762 292	86
Emergency	476 630		790 229		757 281		745 262	
PRO/PRRO	317 627		543 313		445 427		1 017 030	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	14 178	2	20 992	1	43 975	3	130 188	6
BILATERALS	1 864	0	8 625	1	8 695	1	4 688	0

ASIA	454 316	100	389 081	100	417 521	100	516 237	100
Percentage of all regions	29		12		14		18	
DEVELOPMENT	66 370	15	63 969	16	76 226	18	71 048	14
RELIEF	360 182	79	299 235	77	326 263	78	379 064	73
Emergency	317 652		186 249		155 817		241 316	
PRO/PRRO	42 530		112 985		170 446		137 748	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	21 724	5	20 868	5	9 012	2	63 330	12
BILATERALS	6 040	1	5 009	1	6 020	1	2 794	1

Annex 1 (cont.) : DIRECT EXPENDITURES¹ BY REGION AND CATEGORY, 2002-2005 (thousand dollars)

	2002		2003		2004		2005	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS	86 788	100	67 707	100	40 411	100	35 874	100
Percentage of all regions	5		2		1		1	
RELIEF	86 418	100	67 144	99	40 411	100	35 874	100
Emergency	52 862		18 494		12 209		8 018	
PRO/PRRO	33 556		48 649		28 202		27 856	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	235	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
BILATERALS	134	0	563	1	-	-	-	-

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	40 253	100	49 142	100	59 326	100	73 477	100
Percentage of all regions	2		2		2		3	
DEVELOPMENT	26 408	65	31 920	65	30 212	51	31 831	43
RELIEF	13 845	35	17 222	35	26 208	44	41 185	56
Emergency	3 967		1 433		8 102		10 295	
PRO/PRRO	9 879		15 789		18 107		30 890	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	-	-	-	-	2 906	5	461	1
BILATERALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

51

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	71 817	100	1 213 215	100	856 973	100	84 076	100
Percentage of all regions	5		37		30		3	
DEVELOPMENT	12 696	18	15 228	1	16 633	2	15 774	19
RELIEF	28 088	39	1 094 299	90	73 114	9	55 670	66
Emergency	15 940		1 076 583		57 920		35 879	
PRO/PRRO	12 148		17 716		15 194		19 792	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	461	1	40 610	3	4 735	1	2 699	3
BILATERALS	30 571	43	63 078	5	762 490	89	9 932	12

1 Excludes programme support and administrative costs.
2 Operational Expenditures do not include ISC, General Fund, Special Accounts, Insurance and Trust Funds.
- = No expenditure
0 = Expenditure below US\$500

Annex 2: DIRECT EXPENDITURES ¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND CATEGORY, 2002-2005 (thousand dollars)									
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GRAND TOTAL						194 692	1 282 791	36 651	38 609	1 592 160	228 678						2 811 441	82 769	80 470	3 254 748	256 458						1 670 055	60 628	794 372	2 899 628	258 884						2 282 892	196 724	22	2 892 401																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Angola		0	103 484	5 071	1	108 556		-	137 820	7 625	41	145 486		-	73 486	5 903	(11)	79 377		-	43 986	6 793	(2)	50 777		2 409	2 346	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-	2 409	-

Annex 2 (cont.) : DIRECT EXPENDITURES ¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND CATEGORY, 2002-2005 (thousand dollars)												
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Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Timor-Leste	-	889	66	-	955	-	980	-	-	980	-	2 310	-	-	-	-	1 331	-	-	-	1 331
Other Regional Expenditure	64	10 993	3 538	-	14 595	96	-	6 012	-	-	73	-	23	-	-	43	9 893	5 138	-	-	15 074
TOTAL REGION	66 370	360 182	21 723	6 040	454 316	63 969	299 235	20 868	5 009	389 080	76 226	326 263	9 012	6 020	417 521	71 048	379 064	63 330	2 794	516 237	

EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS

Albania	-	2 378	-	-	2 949	-	-	-	-	3 176	-	-	2 103	-	-	2 103	-	-	-	2 103
Armenia	-	3 993	-	-	7 122	-	-	-	-	3 455	-	-	2 345	-	-	2 345	-	-	-	2 345
Azerbaijan	-	3 794	-	-	6 455	-	-	-	-	3 940	-	-	5 548	-	-	5 548	-	-	-	5 548
Georgia	-	5 215	225	-	6 782	-	-	-	-	4 720	-	-	4 622	-	-	4 622	-	-	-	4 622
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	4

54

Macedonia, FYR	-	43	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	-	13 843	-	261	14 057	-	563	-	-	12 515	-	-	8 019	-	-	8 019	-	-	-	8 019
Serbia and Montenegro	-	13 905	-	(126)	3 664	-	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	-	40 098	10	-	26 381	-	-	-	-	12 436	-	-	13 234	-	-	13 234	-	-	-	13 234
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other Regional Expenditure	-	3 149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REGION	-	86 418	235	134	86 787	-	67 144	-	563	67 706	-	40 411	-	-	40 411	-	35 874	-	-	35 874

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Belize	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	5 178	125	-	-	6 779	16	-	-	-	3 865	398	-	646	-	-	3 632	646	-	-	4 279
Colombia	44	1 815	-	-	600	1 488	-	-	-	15	6 712	-	11 041	-	-	2 164	6 819	-	-	11 041
Cuba	2 031	212	-	-	2 548	11	-	-	-	3 457	181	-	1 840	-	-	5 750	1 840	-	-	7 590
Dominican Republic	399	498	-	-	400	94	-	-	-	185	(3)	-	(0)	-	-	19	(0)	-	-	19

Ecuador	2 099	32	-	-	1 590	356	-	-	-	93	(1)	-	204	-	-	-	204	-	-	204
El Salvador	278	2 278	-	-	1 807	1 988	-	-	-	1 395	644	-	1 403	-	-	705	1 403	-	-	2 107
Guatemala	1 437	4 265	-	-	2 632	3 900	-	-	-	1 349	2 679	-	6 819	-	-	2 164	6 819	-	-	8 983
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	-	-	-	245	-	-	245
Haiti	5 208	-	-	-	5 545	2 195	-	-	-	6 356	10 364	2 906	-	-	-	7 651	13 520	302	-	21 473

Annex 2 (cont.) : DIRECT EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY, REGION AND CATEGORY, 2002-2005 (thousand dollars)

2002				2003				2004				2005			
Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Total

Honduras	1 647	2 517	-	-	2 895	3 446	-	-	-	5 234	2 859	-	-	8 093	1 530	2 110	-	-	-	3 640
Nicaragua	3 251	1 874	-	-	3 804	3 733	-	-	-	6 274	2 189	-	-	8 462	6 828	2 255	-	-	-	9 082
Peru	4 744	11	-	-	3 317	0	-	-	-	1 958	187	-	-	2 145	3 207	1 103	-	-	-	4 309
Other Regional Expenditure	92	216	-	-	4	(3)	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	345	-	159	-	-	504
TOTAL REGION	26 408	13 845	-	-	31 920	17 222	-	-	-	30 212	26 208	2 906	-	59 326	31 831	41 185	461	-	-	73 477

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Algeria	-	7 499	-	-	-	11 367	-	-	-	-	13 920	-	-	13 920	-	11 330	-	-	-	11 330
Egypt	4 218	-	-	-	4 070	-	-	-	-	4 202	-	-	-	4 202	4 452	-	-	-	-	4 452
Iran	-	2 722	-	-	-	10 937	21	-	-	-	1 831	-	-	1 831	-	723	-	-	-	723
Iraq *	-	2 826	-	28 928	-	1 022 882	38 358	63 067	-	-	32 419	5 898	762 490	800 807	-	18 634	374	9 932	-	28 940
Jordan	1 748	554	-	-	1 294	14 193	143	-	-	2 238	(514)	-	-	1 725	402	8	-	-	-	409

Lybia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 326	-	-	2 326
Morocco	1 338	-	-	-	366	-	-	-	-	-	191	-	-	191	(0)	16	-	-	-	16
Palestinian Territory	678	12 731	461	-	133	27 290	1 870	-	-	-	28 771	-	-	28 771	-	24 432	-	-	-	24 432
Syrian Arab Republic	1 075	993	-	-	980	6 968	218	-	-	3 102	(199)	-	-	2 903	3 900	-	-	-	-	3 900
Yemen	3 599	763	-	1 644	8 323	662	-	11	-	7 021	500	-	-	7 521	6 988	527	-	-	-	7 514

Other Regional Expenditure	40	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	0	62	(3 806)	(1 163)	-	(4 898)	34	-	-	-	-	34
TOTAL REGION	12 696	28 088	461	30 571	71 817	15 228	1 094 299	40 610	63 078	1 213 215	16 633	73 114	4 735	762 490	856 973	15 774	55 670	2 699	9 932	84 076
OTHER ²	142	-	54	-	39 613	262	-	300	3 197	55 148	7 022	1 350	(1)	17 166	143 654	(5 508)	8 806	45	(17 392)	139 831

1 Excludes programme support and administrative costs.
2 Operational Expenditures such as General Fund, Special Accounts, Insurance and Trust Funds that cannot be apportioned by project/operation, which are cumulated under the column total.

Note:
Negative figures, shown in parenthesis, represent financial adjustments.
- = No expenditure
0 = Expenditure below US\$500
(*) Including funds from the United Nations Security Council Resolution 986, "Oil-for-food" Agreement.

55

Annex 3: DIRECT EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 2002-2005 (thousand dollars)

	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures
	%	%	%	%
DEVELOPMENT AND RELIEF:	1 477 483	3 040 119	1 926 513	2 541 776
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY ²				
Least developed countries	932 308	1 434 586	1 407 530	1 936 349
	63.1	47.2	73.1	76.2
Low-income, food-deficit countries	1 227 541	2 751 419	1 828 126	2 427 089
	83.1	90.5	94.9	95.5
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP				
Sub-Saharan Africa	883 332	1 450 840	1 329 073	1 908 030
	59.8	47.7	69.0	75.1
Asia	426 553	363 203	402 488	450 113
	28.9	11.9	20.9	17.7
Eastern Europe and CIS ³	86 418	67 144	40 411	35 874
	5.8	2.2	2.1	1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	40 253	49 142	56 420	73 016
	2.7	1.6	2.9	2.9
Middle East and North Africa	40 784	1 109 527	89 748	71 445
	2.8	36.5	4.7	2.8

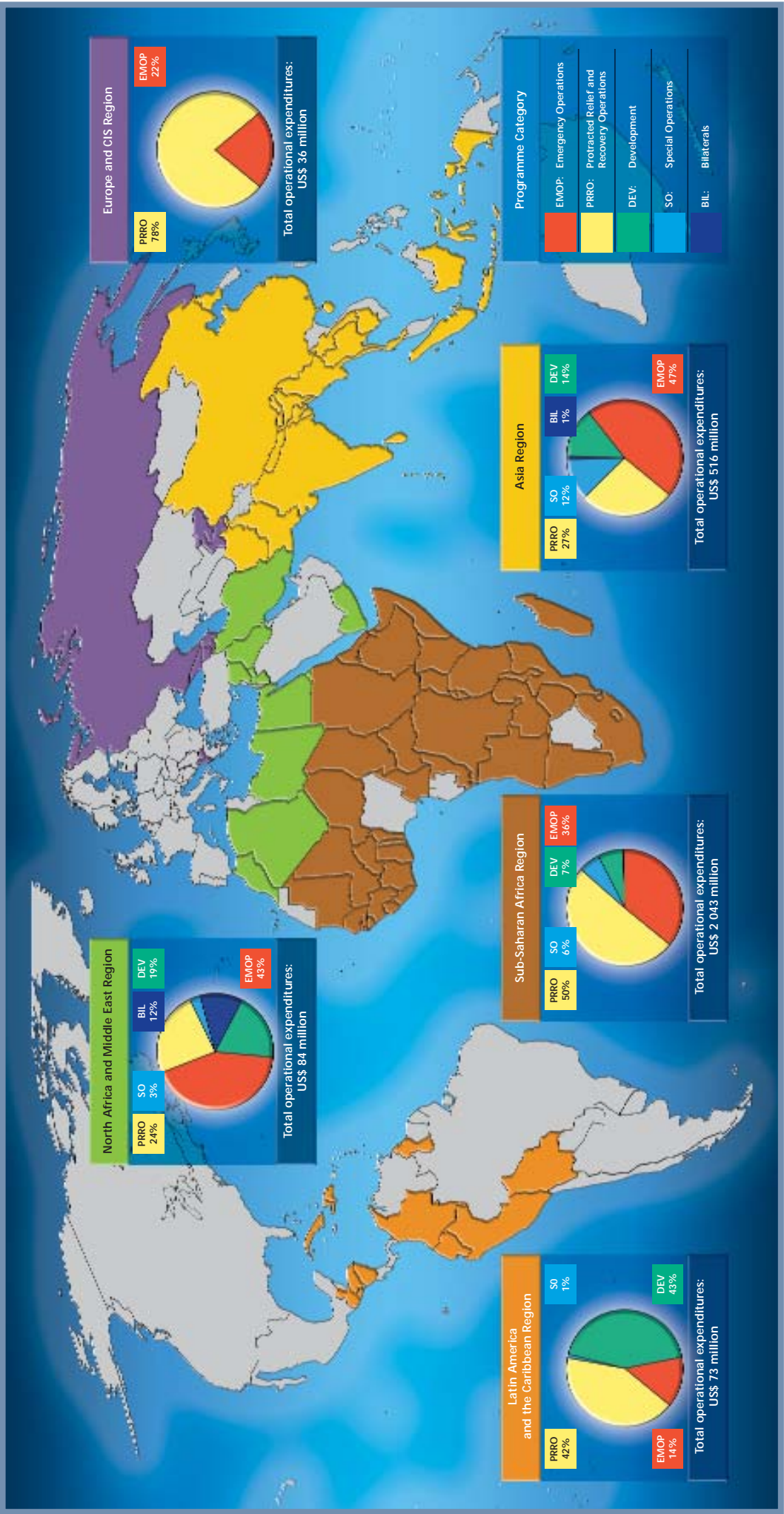
¹ Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs.
² Actual classifications for each year.
³ Relief only.

Annex 3 (cont.): DIRECT EXPENDITURES¹ BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 2002-2005 (thousand dollars)

	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures	Expenditures
	%	%	%	%
DEVELOPMENT:	194 692	228 678	256 458	258 884
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY ²				
Least developed countries	128 684	151 163	166 538	174 528
	66.1	66.1	64.9	67.4
Low-income, food-deficit countries	186 349	210 974	234 621	247 203
	95.7	92.3	91.5	95.5
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP				
Sub-Saharan Africa	89 076	117 298	126 364	145 739
	45.8	51.3	49.3	56.3
Asia	66 372	63 968	76 226	71 048
	34.1	28.0	29.7	27.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	26 408	31 919	30 212	31 831
	13.6	14.0	11.8	12.3
Middle East and North Africa	12 696	15 228	16 633	15 774
	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.1

¹ Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs.
² Actual classifications for each year.
³ Relief only.

Annex 4: DIRECT EXPENDITURE BY REGION, 2005



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Map produced by WFP VAM, April 2005.
Data Source: WFP ADI

Annex 5: TOTAL CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2005 (thousand dollars)

	Development	IEFR	IRA	PRRO	SO	Other ¹	Total
African Development Bank	0	1 500	0	500	0	0	2 000
Algeria	3 080	3 703	0	8 067	0	0	14 850
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	32	32
Australia	6 407	15 793	22	22 613	2 906	14 809	62 551
Austria	1 855	0	0	2 489	0	0	4 344
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	812	0	0	812
Bangladesh	14 347	0	0	0	0	0	14 347
Belgium	0	4 925	0	8 602	0	425	13 952
Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Canada	37 281	25 861	4 839	72 060	9 459	2 585	152 085
China	1 750	1 000	0	0	0	50	2 800
Colombia	0	0	0	407	0	2 749	3 156
Cuba	0	864	0	0	0	41	905
Czech Republic	0	866	0	370	0	0	1 236
Denmark	28 469	10 375	1 000	5 639	5 687	1 668	52 838
European Commission	6 170	116 306	0	114 259	24 286	2 919	263 940
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	212	212
Egypt	327	0	0	0	0	32	359
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	160	160
Eritrea	0	60	0	46	0	0	106
Faroe Islands	0	285	0	0	0	0	285
Finland	6 979	6 954	588	5 839	2 339	705	23 405
France	6 957	14 074	411	15 979	0	255	37 676
Germany	27 733	21 877	0	17 506	0	2 143	69 258
Greece	0	308	0	3 229	0	100	3 637
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	140	140
Haiti	307	0	0	0	0	0	307
Holy See	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Honduras	465	0	0	0	0	285	750
Hungary	0	55	0	0	0	65	120
Iceland	0	384	0	95	0	0	478
India	8 745	2 298	0	21 927	0	2 571	35 541
Ireland	205	6 063	1 222	9 061	1 742	1 420	19 713
Israel	17	0	0	33	0	0	50
Italy	12 385	1 948	0	9 949	1 915	21 710	47 908
Japan	8 182	52 900	505	79 622	18 332	987	160 528
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	47	47
Kenya	4 000	10 311	0	0	0	0	14 311
Korea, Republic of	100	200	6	80	500	444	1 330
Kuwait	0	500	0	0	0	0	500
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	19	0	27	46
Luxembourg	0	4 575	0	2 493	1 018	2 595	10 681
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Malaysia	79	591	0	329	430	0	1 430
Monaco	0	36	0	0	0	0	36
Namibia	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nepal	0	0	0	149	0	0	149
Netherlands	500	29 579	5 680	63 529	16 059	0	115 348
New Zealand	1 908	3 481	0	1 915	2 935	0	10 239
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Nigeria	0	33	0	0	0	0	33
Norway	30 253	9 706	2 786	15 571	34 141	999	93 455
OPEC Fund	100	950	0	150	0	0	1 200
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	39	39
Panama	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Poland	50	100	0	50	0	0	200
Portugal	113	0	0	651	0	110	874
Private ²	8 177	3 950	0	6 408	3 800	1 572	23 908
Qatar	0	99	0	100	0	0	199
Russian Federation	0	5 000	0	6 000	0	0	11 000
Saudi Arabia	0	3 262	0	0	0	0	3 262
Senegal	0	0	0	36	0	0	36
Singapore	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
Slovenia	0	94	0	0	0	0	94
South Africa	0	0	0	5 385	0	0	5 385
Spain	1 727	4 466	0	3 711	1 202	489	11 595
Sri Lanka	196	0	0	0	0	0	196
Sweden	0	15 202	0	58 844	8 700	1 513	84 259
Switzerland	5 618	4 490	1 591	19 094	5 043	221	36 057
Syria	1 281	285	0	0	0	28	1 595
Thailand	0	230	1	24	0	29	285
Trinidad & Tobago	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
Turkey	200	1 650	0	1 200	0	0	3 050
Uganda	0	0	0	60	0	384	443
United Kingdom	14 623	30 586	0	35 163	25 042	10 868	116 281
United Nations	90	7 009	0	65	0	83	7 247
United Arab Emirates	0	957	0	1 000	0	0	1 957
United States of America	27 258	328 701	0	759 515	96 875	3 776	1 216 126
Venezuela	1 000	1 500	0	500	0	15	3 015

Total 268 963 755 959 18 651 1 381 147 262 412 79 354 2 766 486

Bilateral Contributions³ 103 103

1 Other: e.g. Trust Fund, Junior Professional Officer (JPO), Government Counterpart Cash Contributions (GCCC), Confirmed Contributions under Pending Projects (GPRG).
2 2005 Private contributions do not include US\$45.4 million of extraordinary gifts-in-kind.
3 Including US\$50 million from the American Red Cross.

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Acronyms used:

CP	Country Programme	LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
DEV	development projects	MCHN	Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
DSC	direct support costs	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
EDMF	Emerging Donor Matching Fund	NFL	National Football League
EMOP	emergency operation	NGO	non-governmental organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	PRO	protracted refugee and displaced persons operation
FFA	Food-for-Assets	PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
FFE	Food-for-Education	PSA	public service announcement
FFW	Food-for-Work	SLM/A	Sudan Liberation Movement/Army
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	SO	special operation
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IDP	internally displaced person	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IRA	Immediate Response Account	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
IRB	International Rugby Board	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IRC	International Rescue Committee	UNHRD	United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (Brindisi, Italy)
ISC	Indirect support costs	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
JAWFP	Japan Association for the UN World Food Programme	UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
JEM	Justice and Equality Movement	WFP-HAS	World Food Programme Humanitarian Air Service
LDC	least-developed country	WHO	World Health Organization
LIFDC	low-income, food-deficit country		

General notes:

All monetary values are in United States dollars (US\$), unless otherwise stated.

One billion equals 1,000 million.

All quantities of food commodities are in metric tonnes, unless otherwise specified.

Direct expenditures include food, LTSH, DSC, External Transport, ODOC components and excludes ISC/PSA.

In some tables, totals do not exactly add up because of rounding.

Low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) include all food-deficit (net cereal-importing) countries with a per capita income below the historical ceiling used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association (IDA) assistance and for 20-year International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) terms; the designation LIFDC is applied to countries included in World Bank categories I and II. The historical ceiling of per capita gross national income (GNI) for 2003, based on the World Bank Atlas method, is US\$1,465. In 2005, 82 countries were classified by FAO as LIFDCs.

The United Nations category of least-developed countries (LDCs) includes "those low-income countries (LICs) that are suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses". In 2005, 50 countries were classified as LDCs by OHRLLS, the Office of the High Representative for LDCs, Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

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